The Literary Digest

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SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER-DESIGN.—This week's cover-design, painted by George Wharton Edwards, represents in flight Mercury, the messenger of the gods, himself one of the gods of the winds, the god of commerce, and the special patron of heralds, messengers, and newsmen. He bears tidings from all parts of the world. Mercury is seen leaving the temple of the gods accompanied by swift sea-birds, the companions of his voyage. The wandering albatross, possest of wondrous powers of flight, herald of Mercury's approach, may be seen in the distance. Interpreted allegorically, Mercury, as the disseminator of news, represents THE LITERARY DIGEST, the swift herald which carries to the world at large messages from all points of the compass. In his right hand Mercury carries the caduceus, or golden wand of commerce. On his feet are the talaria, or winged sandals.

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VALLEY FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1907.
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Oct. 22, 1908.
P. S.—A year's observation, and some experience of my own, confirm me in what I wrote Sept. 5, 1907. *The System has been tried so long and by so many*, that there can be no doubt as to its worth and adaptability. It is especially valuable to parties having but a small place for chickens; seven feet square is plenty for a flock of seven. (Rev.) W. W. Cox.

RANSOMVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1908.
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Respectfully yours,
W. R. CURTISS & CO.

SKANEATELES, N. Y., May 5, 1908.
One article of the Philo System entitled "A Trick of the Trade" has been worth three times the amount the book cost. I saved on my last hatch fifty chicks which are *doing nicely*. W. B. KEASE.

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.—The index of Vol. XXXVII. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about January 25, and bers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send i.

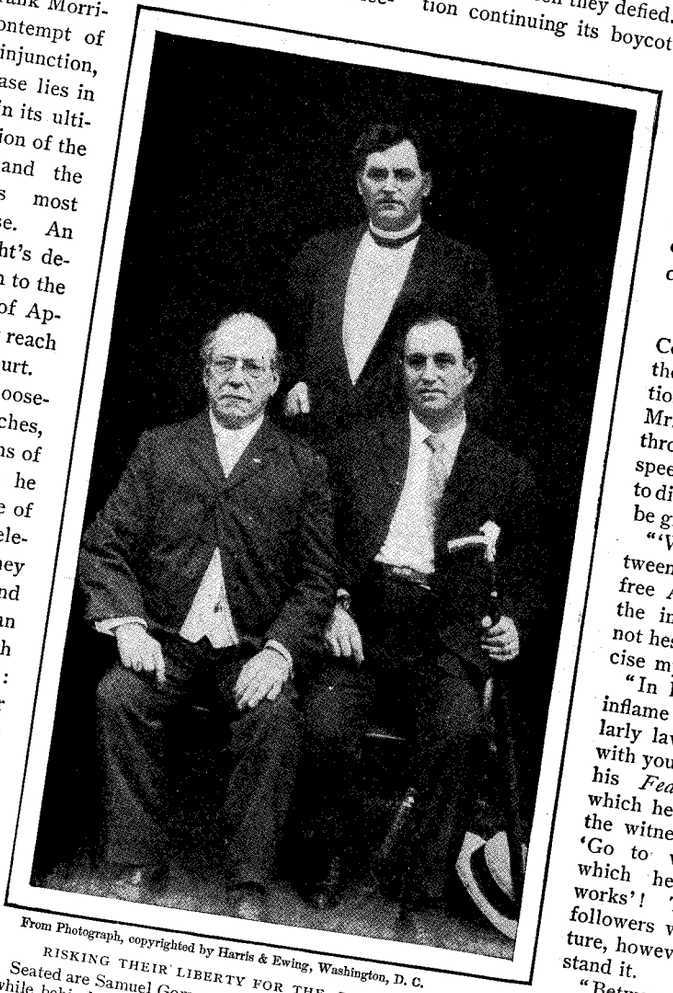
TOPICS OF THE DAY

SENDING LABOR LEADERS TO JAIL

PRISON sentences against three leaders of the American Federation of Labor have brought to a sensational close one chapter in a test case which is likely to command the attention of the country for some time to come. While the sentences—twelve months for President Samuel Gompers, nine months for Vice-President John Mitchell, and six months for Secretary Frank Morrison—are inflicted for contempt of court in defying a court injunction, the chief interest of the case lies in the fact that it involves, in its ultimate settlement, the question of the legality of the boycott and the "unfair list," unionism's most powerful weapons of offense. An appeal against Justice Wright's decision has already been taken to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, whence it will probably reach the United States Supreme Court.

In the mean time President Roosevelt, say the Washington dispatches, is being besieged with telegrams of protest and with requests that he exercise at once his prerogative of [illegible]rdon. Mr. Bryan has tele[illegible]phed the sentenced men that they right in testing the law," and he is glad they are taking an

A Minneapolis dispatch Governor Johnson as saying: hese men are sentenced for the real issue is the ques- boycott, and if I were would not allow them eir sentences." Labor ally seem to regard rs as "victims of ," and martyrs in ech and a free tho our judges ims an official abor Union.



From Photograph, copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

RISKING THEIR LIBERTY FOR THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

Seated are Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell (with an umbrella), while behind them stands Frank Morrison. These men are appealing against jail sentences in a contempt case arising out of their use of the boycott in defiance of a court injunction.

On the other hand, it is argued that Justice Wright, th[illegible]ri. have exprest himself less scathingly and imposed a lig[illegible] tence, had no choice but to find the defendants guilty o[illegible] tempt, since their technical guilt in this matter could be in[illegible] way affected by the question of the justice or injustice of the in[illegible] junction which they defied. This injunction forbids the Federation continuing its boycott against the Bucks Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis. "More studied, persistent, deliberate contempt of court than theirs was probably never shown," remarks the New York *Tribune*, which prints the following brief account of some incidents which preceded the present decision:

"When the Bucks Stove and Range Company began its suit to enjoin the officials of the American Federation from continuing their boycott, Mr. Gompers and his associates, through their publications and their speeches, announced their intention to disobey an injunction if one should be granted. Mr. Gompers said:

"'When it comes to a choice between surrendering my rights as a free American citizen or violating the injunction of the courts, I do not hesitate to say that I shall exercise my rights as between the two.'

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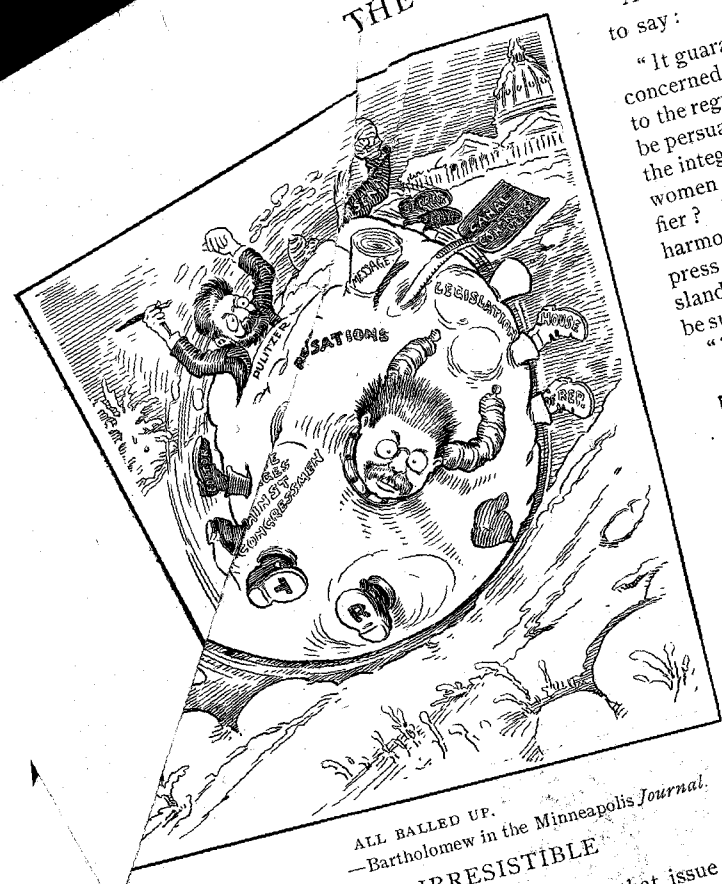

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WHEN AN IRRESISTIBLE

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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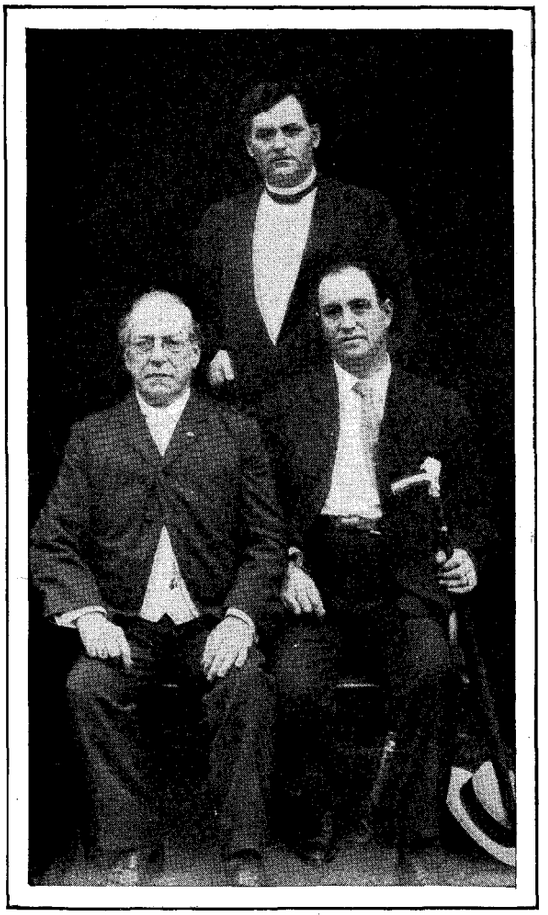
TOPICS OF THE DAY

SENDING LABOR LEADERS TO JAIL

PRISON sentences against three leaders of the American Federation of Labor have brought to a sensational close one chapter in a test case which is likely to command the attention of the country for some time to come. While the sentences—twelve months for President Samuel Gompers, nine months for Vice-President John Mitchell, and six months for Secretary Frank Morrison—are inflicted for contempt of court in defying a court injunction, the chief interest of the case lies in the fact that it involves, in its ultimate settlement, the question of the legality of the boycott and the "unfair list," unionism's most powerful weapons of offense. An appeal against Justice Wright's decision has already been taken to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, whence it will probably reach the United States Supreme Court.

In the mean time President Roosevelt, say the Washington dispatches, is being besieged with telegrams of protest and with requests that he exercise at once his prerogative of pardon. Mr. Bryan has telegraphed the sentenced men that they "did right in testing the law," and that he is glad they are taking an appeal. A Minneapolis dispatch quotes Governor Johnson as saying: "While these men are sentenced for contempt, the real issue is the question of the boycott, and if I were President I would not allow them to serve out their sentences." Labor unionists generally seem to regard their three leaders as "victims of judicial oppression," and martyrs in behalf of free speech and a free press. "It seems as tho our judges have gone mad," exclaims an official of the Boston Central Labor Union.



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RISKING THEIR LIBERTY FOR THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

Seated are Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell (with an umbrella), while behind them stands Frank Morrison. These men are appealing against jail sentences in a contempt case arising out of their use of the boycott in defiance of a court injunction.

On the other hand, it is argued that Justice Wright, tho he might have exprest himself less scathingly and imposed a lighter sentence, had no choice but to find the defendants guilty of contempt, since their technical guilt in this matter could be in no way affected by the question of the justice or injustice of the injunction which they defied. This injunction forbids the Federation continuing its boycott against the Bucks Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis. "More studied, persistent, deliberate contempt of court than theirs was probably never shown," remarks the New York *Tribune*, which prints the following brief account of some incidents which preceded the present decision:

"When the Bucks Stove and Range Company began its suit to enjoin the officials of the American Federation from continuing their boycott, Mr. Gompers and his associates, through their publications and their speeches, announced their intention to disobey an injunction if one should be granted. Mr. Gompers said:

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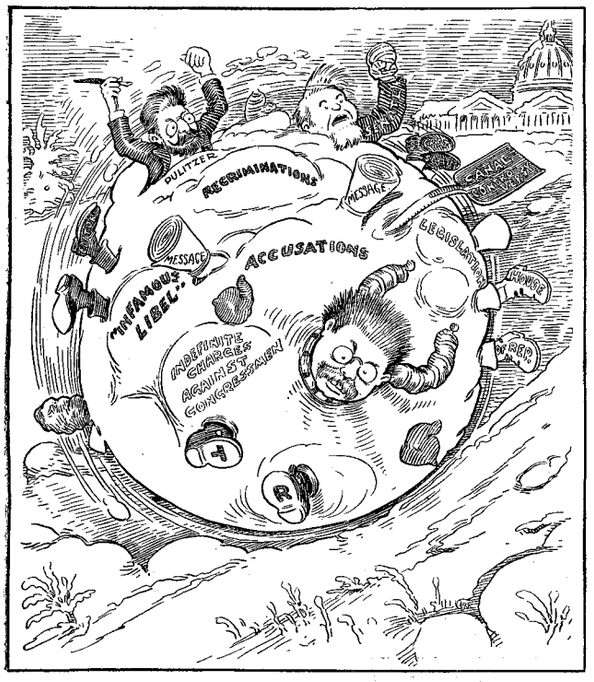

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to bear the consequences. I would not have you believe me a man of a defiant character in disposition or in conduct. But in the pursuit of honest conviction, and in the furtherance of the common interests of my fellow man, I shall not only have to, but be willing to submit to whatever your honor may impose."

The counsel for the Bucks Stove and Range Company thinks that "this case ought to be the knell of the boycott." Says the New York *Press*, which deplores the confusion of issues in the Gompers case:

"We don't believe that one man in a thousand wants Mr. Gompers or Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Morrison to go to jail under the circumstances of what has been virtually a test case. We ourselves have no doubt that Mr. Gompers has believed he was performing by his course a high public service. We need not question his purpose, but none the less we can deplore his conduct of his cause in a mistaken manner and to an unhappy conclusion. We don't want, we think the public does not want, a primary injustice against a man, as there may have been, to have a secondary consequence of imprisonment for him. But we do want it perfectly understood that if a man deliberately sets out to defy the courts his path runs straight to jail. For on the day that we see the American people agreeing that the orders of courts shall be made a farce and a mockery there will be greater rejoicing in the small but puissant band of President Roosevelt's 'wealthy malefactors' than in all the hosts of organized labor throughout the world."

The New York *Call* (Socialist) declares that "Gompers' case is ours too," since the present quarrel between the unions and the stove company is "an attack by the capitalist class as such upon the working class as such, nothing less." In the main, however, the press are inclined to await in an unpartizan attitude the clearing up by the United States Supreme Court of the fundamental

FREE GOVERNMENT.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

AN IMMOVABLE

issue involved in the case. Says the Boston *Transcript*, for instance:

"The evils of the secondary boycott are only too apparent. Hardly less so, if a labor-union is to have any cohesion, is the necessity that it should have some claws, and between the two extremes it remains for our lawmakers and the courts to draw the line. These contempt cases are sure to bring this much more fundamental issue to the front."

Says the New York *World*, going back to the fact that the injunction leading to this contempt case was based upon the Sherman Antitrust Law:

"Is it easier to find the 'one responsible man' in a labor-union than in a corporation?

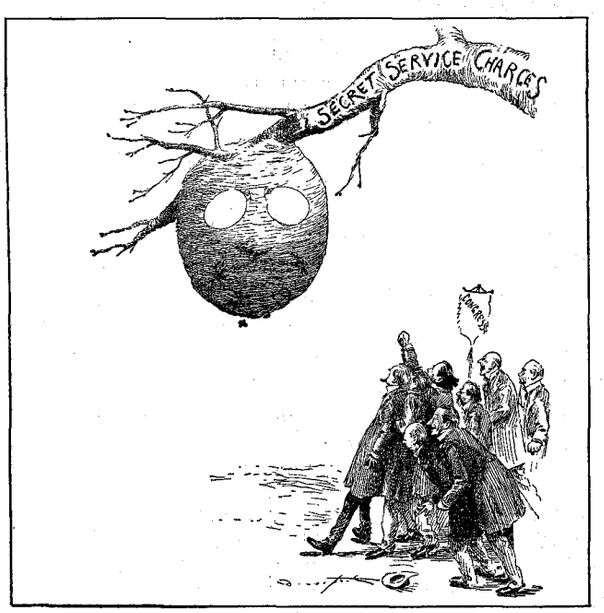
"Is it easier to enjoin a labor leader from violating the Sherman law than to enjoin a Rockefeller, a Ryan, a Harriman, or an Armour?

"Is it easier to sentence a labor leader to jail for contempt of court than to sentence a trust magnate? . . . . . .

"*The World* believes in one law for Gompers and Rockefeller; in one law for Mitchell and Ryan; in one law for Morrison and Harriman; in one law for labor-unions and Wall Street. If it is 'practical' to obtain writs of injunction restraining labor leaders from violating the Sherman law, it is equally 'practical' to obtain writs of injunction forbidding trust managers from violating it. If it is 'practical' to sentence labor leaders to jail for violating such court orders, it is equally 'practical' to sentence trust managers to jail for violating them. It is no more difficult to find the 'one responsible man' in one case than in the other."

CONGRESSIONAL OBJECTIONS TO BEING SHADOWED

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND once spoke of having Congress "on his hands." The Boston *Transcript*, contemplating the strained relations between the Chief Executive and the legislative branch of the Government over the matter of the Secret Service, brings the figure up to date by remarking that President Roosevelt seems to have Congress "on his neck." The House requests the President to explain what he meant by the intimation in his annual message that Congress had cut down the activities of the Secret Service because "the Congressmen themselves did not wish to be investigated by Secret-Service men," and asks him to submit his evidence. "The American people have a right to know if the American Congress is corrupt," said Mr. John Sharp Williams, who added that the country would form its own judgment if the President failed to make good his charges. At the same time the Senate proposes an exhaustive investigation into the whole management of the Secret Service, and the committee to which this duty is assigned is authorized to "report what action, if any, in the judgment of the committee, the Senate should take" with reference to the offending portion of the President's message. The President is to be heard from, according to the Washington dispatches, immediately upon the reassembling of Congress after the holiday recess. Meanwhile the situation, which is interpreted as a serious



LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

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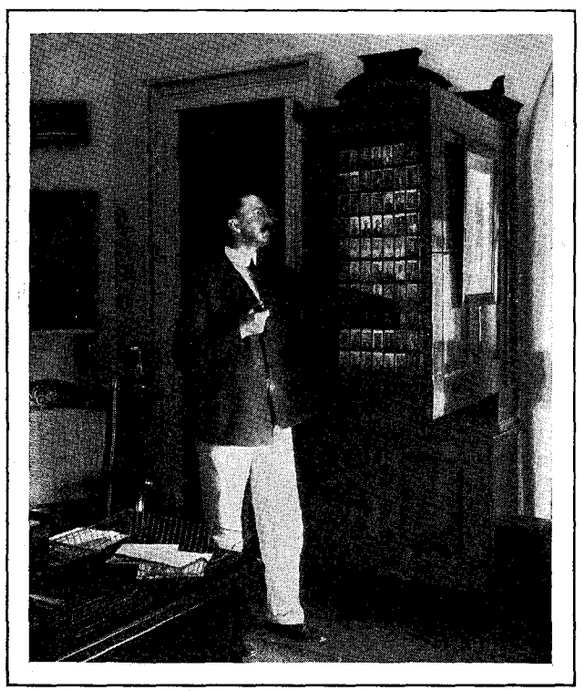
breach between coordinate branches of the Government, is watched by the press with expectant interest.

Mr. Pulitzer's *World*, Mr. Laffan's *Sun*, and Mr. Delavan Smith's Indianapolis *News* are at one in their anxiety lest Congress should cool off to the extent of failing to follow its interrogation of the President by an adequate rebuke. Senator Bailey, remarks *The World*, is guilty of no extravagance of statement when he says that "Congress will prove itself the most infamous body ever known to the history of the world unless it takes some notice of this most gross and wanton insult." Unless the House and Senate are prepared to assert their manhood and independence, it adds, "they might far better abdicate." In what light, asks *The Sun*, does the President stand, "judged by the inevitable inference from his own assertion?" Answering its own question, it continues:

"1. He made an infamous charge against Congress without cause, or,

"2. He has used the Secret Service to shadow members of Congress and has found evidence of crime against the public which



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CHIEF JOHN E. WILKIE OF THE SECRET SERVICE.
The cabinet before which he stands is a sort of private "rogues' gallery" for the use of the bureau.

he has not laid before the proper authorities, that the guilty might be prosecuted, or,

"3. He has used the Secret Service to follow members of Congress in their private lives and has made it a blackmailers' club to force them to consent to his policies."

The Indianapolis *News* "would like to see some sign of legislative independence, some indication of a purpose to maintain the rights and prerogatives of Congress even against so vigorous an Executive as we now have." It goes on to say:

"Throughout his whole career as President Mr. Roosevelt has suffered sadly for lack of a competent opposition. There would have been little of the friction which we have seen between him and Congress had Congress stood firmly on its rights. But it has done nothing of the kind. In every struggle between it and the President the President has had the better of it. . . . It looks now as tho the Senate were going to retreat again. We are told that Senators are beginning to 'hear from the country,' and that the people are actually opposed to any action of Congress in the direction of resenting the insult of the President. Three or four Senators have already refused to act as members of the sub-committee to which the whole subject has been referred. Indeed, all the Republican members of the whole committee seem to be reluctant to serve on the sub-committee. So it is feared that the inquiry will be a mere farce."

Says *The Wall Street Journal*, indorsing the course of Congress in limiting the Secret-Service appropriations: "Nicholas of Russia and William of Germany and Abdul Hamid of Turkey and Francis Joseph of Austria, and all and sundry of autocrats and unlimited and semi-unlimited monarchs, may gather within them the power and spoils of espionage and secret service; but the ideal of the representative democracy must never be Secrecy, but always Publicity." The Boston *Transcript* also thinks Congress "has a much better case than the country will probably ever realize."

The New York *Evening Journal* defends President Roosevelt's attitude in the following paragraphs:

"There are, fortunately, some men in the Lower House and in the Senate that have a right to object to the sweeping character of Mr. Roosevelt's statement—assuming that statement to have been correctly interpreted. We have some honest men in Congress.

"WE ALSO HAVE SOME EXTREMELY DISHONEST MEN IN CONGRESS, as big, dangerous, shameless rogues and rascals as any man could ask to see. The people as a whole feel that Mr. Roosevelt's frank utterance won't hurt the honest men and it may do some good to the rascals. It may frighten them and make detectives unnecessary. . . . . .

"Our big corporations do pick out their tools and send them to Congress. The tools of corporations sitting in the Upper and Lower Houses are misrepresentatives of the people, shameful betrayers of the public trust, fundamentally dishonest, many of them, as the public knows.

"And on the whole Mr. Roosevelt is to be thanked for impressing that fact on the public mind. Everybody knows that some of the men are honest and that Mr. Roosevelt in his message referred to those of the dishonest kind only."

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF CASTRO

WHEN President Castro left Venezuela on November 24 it was announced that he was going to have a surgical operation. The news from Caracas is thought to indicate that he has had one, tho perhaps not in exactly the way he intended. When he turned the Government over to Vice-President Gomez he said to the Venezuelans: "Surround him and lend your cooperation in the fulfilment of his mission, as if it were I myself, and you will have done your duties." This advice, as the Boston *Advertiser* remarks, the people have carried out so fully that Castro finds it will be unnecessary, and even dangerous, for him to return. Revolutionary riots broke out in Caracas the day after Castro sailed, but they were suppressed by Gomez, who arrested fifteen of the ringleaders and told them the time for such a demonstration had not yet arrived, and that he would notify them when it should come. The prisoners were then released after this stern rebuke. In the early days of December the rioting broke out again, and on December 13 Gomez took the reins into his own hands. The principal residents of Venezuela sent this cablegram to Castro, who was in a sanitarium in Berlin:

"Your rule is terminated and your power destroyed. Venezuela, surfeited by your systematic tyranny, resolved to inaugurate a new era. Your property has been confiscated. If you attempt to land again in Venezuela you will be arrested and indicted for embezzlement of public money."

Upon receiving this, we read, the doughty dictator "created a disturbance that alarmed patients in far removed parts of the building," and shouted that the usurpers were puppets of the Washington Government, and "belong to a clique who desire to enrich themselves at the public expense," a heinous crime in Castro's eyes, if we are to believe all the reports of his highly successful efforts along the same line. Later he grew more calm and issued this resigned and resigning statement:

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"Altho I am not yet completely informed of the condition of affairs in Venezuela, I am willing to announce that I shall not in any manner put difficulties in the way of the Government which now exists there, or inconvenience it in its efforts to settle outstanding disputes with other countries. I say this with the full knowledge that it may involve the withdrawal of my own personality."

If half of what is said of Castro is true, declares the New York *Globe*, "this man has been his country's worst enemy, and an enemy of a most virulent type." A revolutionary manifesto listing the various enterprises that Castro had got control of in one way and another shows that he was interested in the Venezuelan railways, steamers, electric light and gas companies, flour mills, cattle ranches, banks, docks, breweries, mines, asphalt deposits, and the monopolies of tobacco, liquor, cattle, salt, and matches. So many different estimates of his wealth have been made that they are all practically worthless.

The condition of Venezuela under Castro's rule is described in a letter written to Gomez by a Caracas lawyer urging him to reform Castro's abuses. The writer was promptly arrested, but is presumably now at liberty, if not in office. He wrote in part:

"The country is isolated from the friendly intercourse of the nations, because an ill-conceived idea of national honor and a ridiculous vanity have been the cause of scandals and of insults which have humiliated it; we are discredited abroad; the dignity of our citizenship wounded at home by continued outrage upon society and upon the laws; burdened with enormous debts by the shameful robbery of the public chest; without laws which protect rights and property; without municipal governments; without a congress; without a worthy and honest press; society permeated with the most unbridled corruption; the forts and the prisons filled with citizens who groan beneath the burden of their torments; abroad, our patriots are threatening and ready for the struggle; our people are restless as an enraged and angry lion. . . . . .

"The hour has arrived to put an end to a situation so dangerous, and a moment of vacillation upon your part would be criminal. The country demands from you decision and firmness; profound sorrows afflict it, that it is put under the necessity of seeking through unusual means the normal conditions of its life as a civilized nation.

"General, it is in your hands to save the nation from a conflagration which threatens to destroy it utterly, and it has not escaped your observation that there is aroused in the national conscience a sentiment of protest against the most odious tyranny which these times have presented. Do not permit these portents to be realized; nor that your name, also, shall become involved in the shame which the most mournful government ever endured by our country has left in the hearts of Venezuelans."

The new President is settling the dispute with Holland amicably, and has requested the presence of American war-ships, which have been sent, with a special commissioner to adjust our differences with Venezuela. These include the claims of the New York and Bermudez Company, of the Orinoco Steamship Company, of the United States and Venezuela Company, also known as the Critchfield Company, and A. F. Juarett, an American citizen who was expelled from Venezuela several years ago by President Castro.

The new Venezuelan Minister of the Interior has issued this statement:

"Now or never Venezuela must prove its ability to govern itself well and ever to improve each State. Venezuela will dispose of a share of its income according to the Constitution, and the Government will study economic questions regarding agriculture and cattle raising, paying particular attention to the Venezuelan credit.

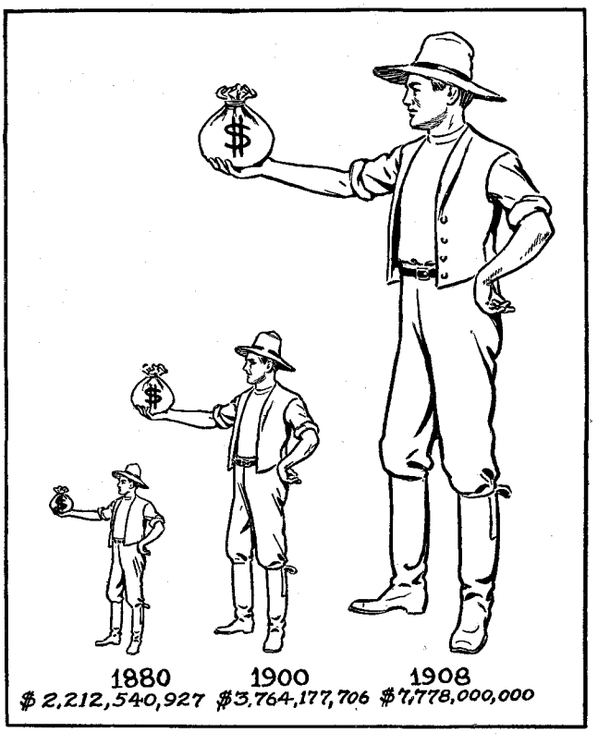
"Venezuela knows the principal cause of the poverty of the working classes and will take steps to remedy the existing evils. Venezuela wishes a frank and a continuous policy of friendship with all nations and must therefore try to come to some definite conclusion regarding the questions now at issue, always, however, consulting the dignity of the nation and its inalienable rights."

The New York *Evening Post* thinks Castro knew what was coming and left to escape the storm. It remarks:

"It would appear that President Castro has studied the career of his notorious predecessor, Blanco, to good advantage. That other dictator fled to Paris only after a revolution; Castro, being like the colonel in the story 'a little lame,' started early and got away before the revolution broke. Whatever else may be said of him, it can not be charged that he is lacking in astuteness, or in knowledge of his own people. It must have been the case, therefore, that when he abandoned Venezuela for Europe, he knew that he would never return—except, possibly, atfer a counter-revolution, some years hence. It must have become clear to him that his course as the unspanked boy of international relations was about run. Having insulted every nation with which Venezuela had anything to do, it was time for him to go. There can be no doubt that he had been prudently laying up treasure for himself in the European heaven, and where his treasure was, there was his heart also. He has almost certainly gone, in imitation of Guzman Blanco, to be one of the South American '*rois en exil*' in Paris."

FINDING GOLD ON THE FARM

NEARLY two billion dollars more than all the gold in circulation and in vault in all the countries on earth will be paid to the American farmer for the products of his broad acres this year, according to the report of our Department of Agriculture.



A POPULAR KIND OF RURAL UPLIFT.

The total value of farm products in the United States has risen from $2,000,000,000 in 1880 to nearly $8,000,000,000 .n 1908.

The value of our farm products for 1908 is reckoned at $7,778,000,000—the highest mark ever reached. Everybody is congratulating the farmer, of course, but in the midst of all the rejoicing a few voices of warning are heard. For instance, the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes that this extraordinary value is not due to the size of the crops, but to the increase in prices, so that while the farmer is to be felicitated, the rest of us are not so lucky. "We must remember," says this paper, "that the general well-being is promoted by abundance and a fair distribution of its fruits, and not by high values shown in figures." Hence "what appears to have been good fortune for farmers in a 'dull year' has not been a comfort to those whose earnings have been reduced."

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture sketches the farmer's enviable condition thus:

"The farm value of all farm products of 1908 reaches the most

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extraordinary total in the nation's history—$7,778,000,000. This is about four times the value of the products of the mines, including mineral oils and precious metals. The farmer contributes 87 per cent. of the raw materials used in those manufacturing industries which depend mostly or considerably upon agricultural materials, and these industries use 42 per cent. of all materials used in all industries.

"The gain in value of farm products in 1908 over 1907 is $290,000,000 and would have been much larger had not the prices of cotton and hay been low. The value of products in 1899, the census year, being taken at 100, the value for 1903 stands at 125; for 1904, at 131; for 1905, at 134; for 1906, at 143; for 1907, at 159; and for 1908 at 165. During the last ten years the wealth production on the farms of this country has exceeded the fabulous sum of $60,000,000,000. . . . . .

"The exports of agricultural products in the fiscal year 1908 were valued at $1,017,000,000, an amount greater than for any year except 1907, the reduction of $37,000,000 under that year being chiefly due to the falling off in value of cotton exports.

"The exported cotton was valued at $438,000,000, the grain and grain products at $215,000,000, and the packing-house products at $196,000,000. . . . . .

"The exports of domestic agricultural products in 1908 being worth $1,017,000,000, the exports of foreign agricultural products $10,000,000, and the imports of agricultural products $540,000,000, a balance of trade of the enormous value of $488,000,000 in favor of the farm products of this country results, an amount exceeded only in 1901 and 1898."

Upon examining these "fabulous figures" a little more closely, however, the New York *World* finds that the farmer is not yet among the idle rich. Deducting $1,800,000,000 from Secretary Wilson's impressive total for interest on the value of the farm land, *The World* divides the remainder among the 6,887,588 farmers and finds that they have an average of $868 each. It continues:

"Less than $900 cash, besides a considerable proportion of his food and fuel and a smaller proportion of his lighting and clothing, is the annual return of the average American farmer for his own labor and that of his wife and children and his hired help.

"He has large cash expenditures with the blacksmith, tool man, and seed man, and for stock, repairs to buildings and taxes. He saves a little for the mortgage. He paid $64 for labor in 1899; the average is higher now, and the complaint is that he can not get enough help. And the benevolent Government, while not adding a cent to the value of any great staple crop, by its tariff greatly increases the cost of nearly everything the farmer buys, from boots to binding-twine.

"Collectively the American farmer is a mighty factor in world finance. Singly he is overworked and ill-paid, grossly discriminated against in legislation, and not nearly so much in need of commissions on social uplift as of simple justice."

The farmer would have still more, declares the Washington *Post*, if he were not so "thriftless and wasteful." Scientific farming, declares this paper, would have given us a corn crop of 4,000,000,000 bushels instead of 2,643,000,000:

"And the same philosophy applies to cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay, and all the vegetables. Look at the millions of acres of once highly fertile lands exhausted by the thriftless and ignorant farmers, and turned adrift as barren wastes.

"The Secretary tells us that the egg and poultry output equals in value the cotton crop, which is second to corn alone as a money-producer. But there is not one farmer in a dozen who knows what to do with a hen and chickens. They are turned loose in the yard or woodland lot or barnyard to work for a living, and on the average farm one egg is gathered where three or four should be produced if poultry farming were conducted as it should be. There are enough hens in the Union to reduce the price of eggs to 20 cents a dozen in this town—strictly fresh eggs—at Christmas if the hens were given a fair show.

"The dairy products are put at $800,000,000 by the Secretary, and that is not half enough. There are fed and milked tens of thousands of cows that do not yield 100 pounds of butter per annum. The same food and the same attention would reward the dairyman with 300 or 400 pounds of butter if he would pay attention to intelligent breeding.

"How much the farmer loses by the ravages of insects nobody can compute except to say it is enormous. This comes from the war America has waged on birds for centuries. One Bob White in a wheat field in May and June is worth, in good money, three Bob Whites on toast in November and December. Every one of them will eat several times his weight of insects that prey on the stalk of the growing grain."

MISSOURI OUSTS STANDARD OIL

"THE law is equal to any problem that our complicated commercial system can produce, and no combination of money or power is above the law." With these pertinent words Attorney-General and Governor-elect Hadley, of Missouri, summed up the significance of his recent victory in the State Supreme Court over the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Republic Oil Company of Missouri, and the Waters-Pierce Company of St. Louis. This decision of the Missouri court which expels the two first named concerns from the Commonwealth and dissolves the third, is also hailed by some of the press as a signal victory for State sovereignty. "The decision supplies a notable example of effective exercise of State powers," says the New York *World;* and the New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that "it shows the effectiveness of State laws, in dealing with trust monopolies, when they are properly framed and vigorously enforced."

The court found that the companies condemned had conspired:

"(1) To regulate and fix prices to retail dealers.

"(2) To control and limit the trade in the refined products of petroleum.

"(3) To control and limit and prevent competition in the buying and selling of these products.

"(4) To deceive and mislead the public into the belief that they were separate and distinct corporations pursuing independently their business as legitimate competitors."

The New York *World* points further to the fact that a decisive point won in this antimonopoly contest is the court's conclusion that "the officers of a corporation may be compelled to disclose information of its organization and methods of business, even tho the facts may lead to the conviction of the corporation of a criminal offense," and it believes that "all barriers to the successful prosecution of monopolies in State and interstate business seem to be removed."

The New York *Press*, which does not take such an optimistic view of the situation, "can not see that the action of the Missouri Supreme Court in expelling Standard Oil companies from the State is anything like a blow to the Rockefeller monopoly." It says further:

"In the time before the decree goes into effect the genius of No. 26 Broadway ought to be equal to the feat of substituting new companies for those which have been turned out of the territory policed by Attorney-General Hadley. There is nothing in the decree which prohibits John D. Archbold or any other stockholder in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey from owning a controlling interest in the successors to the ejected corporations.

"The weapon of the Supreme Court in this case, like the stuffed clubs of Attorney-General Bonaparte, is aimed at the company and not at the individuals. They are still free to resume their activities under the cloaks of other charters. Since it has been shown that oil companies posing as independent of the trust were secretly controlled from No. 26 Broadway, it is hard to conclude that the Standard Oil will be kept out of Missouri. The fact that the monopoly still masters the sources of oil supply and the means of its transportation makes it still more difficult to believe that real rivals can enter the field from which Standard has nominally been expelled. . . . . .

"Twenty-four hours in jail for a Standard Oil criminal would be worth more in the fight for equality under the law of this land than a whole lifetime of such puerile prosecutions as those of the Attorney-General of Missouri and the Attorney-Generals of the Roosevelt Administration. The country will look to the new President for this remedy, and we trust it will not look in vain."

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MR. CARNEGIE'S RIDICULE OF THE STEEL TARIFF

"SUCH a slaughter has scarcely been seen Bannockburn," is the gleeful exclamation of one antiprotectionist paper in reporting Mr. Andrew Carnegie's sworn testimony at the tariff hearings of the House Ways and Means Committee; while other less exuberant sheets admit that the incident seems to have administered a staggering blow to the "stand-patter." In this testimony Mr. Carnegie holds to his opinion, recently proclaimed in a magazine article, that the steel industry in the United States is no longer in any need of a protective tariff. From his apparent reluctance to appear before the committee in the first instance many editorial observers surmised that his startling generalizations would lose some of their impressiveness under the cross-examination of Messrs. Dalzell and Payne. According to the New York *Evening Post*, the subpena to compel his attendance was issued with many nods and wreathed smiles, as tho to say "come and see the confident Scotchman butchered to make a protectionist holiday." As a matter of fact, however, nobody seems to have enjoyed the event more thoroughly than Mr. Carnegie himself. And while he refused to marshal detailed figures to support his ridicule of protection for the steel industry, he showed from the report of the Steel Corporation that it had made profits of *$158,000,000 on ten million tons of steel—a net and absolute profit* of at least $15.50 a ton.

"Take back your protection," said Mr. Carnegie, shaking his finger at the committee; "we are now men, and we can beat the world at the manufacture of steel." You should not coddle, he added, an industry which produces 45 per cent. of the world's entire output of steel. In spite of the nature of his subject, he proved a most entertaining witness. We here quote the following passages from his testimony, as reported in the Washington *Post:*

"The crowded hearing-room frequently rang with peals of laughter at the quips of Mr. Carnegie, who seemed to be in splendid shape for the questions asked by Representatives Dalzell and Payne. At one point Mr. Payne leaned over and whispered to Mr. Dalzell, who sat at his right.

"'I wish the chairman would tell me what he said to Mr. Dalzell. I think I ought to know.' Mr. Carnegie protested.

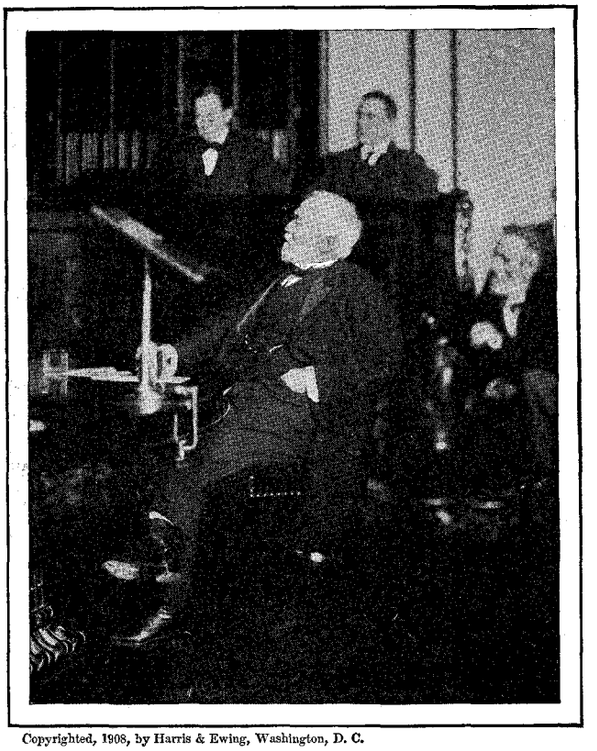
"There was a roar of laughter throughout the room, but Mr. Payne made no reply. Leaning over with his hand to his ear and his head cocked to one side, in imitation of the attitude assumed by Mr. Payne in whispering to Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Carnegie said: 'I should say that your words were "the jig is up."'

"Mr. Carnegie was not willing to deal in figures. 'The more figures you get the more you will be befogged. I don't judge by figures given by interested parties,' he said at another point in his testimony. 'I judge by results.' . . . . . .

"Mr. Carnegie testified that the Steel Corporation made a profit of a little over $15 a ton on its product. Chairman Payne then read figures submitted by Judge Gary.

"'They (the steel men) talk in a language you do not understand,' said Mr. Carnegie.

"'I have heard a good deal about it all my life,' broke in Representative Dalzell, of Pittsburg, who has been a member of the Ways and Means Committee many years.



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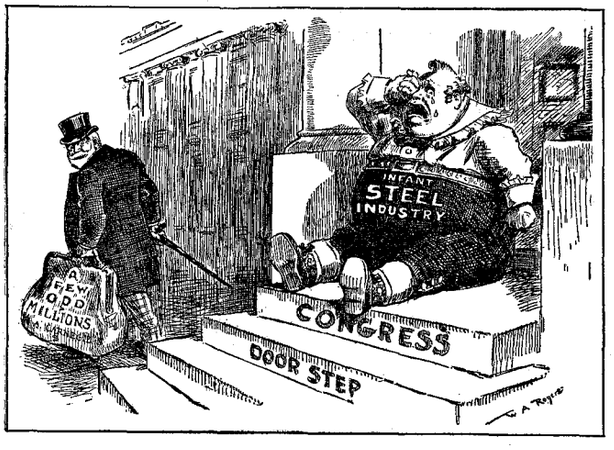
ANDREW CARNEGIE ENLIGHTENING THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

"'Well, John,' returned Mr. Carnegie with a broad smile, 'we always regarded you more as a lawyer than a steel man.' . . . . . .

"Mr. Carnegie told the committee that it must not base its conclusions on the comparison of the cost of labor in this country and abroad as furnished them by witnesses. 'If it takes two men in Great Britain to turn out as much steel as it takes one man here, without modern appliances, the difference would not be so great,' was his argument.

"'The cost of producing rails at Gary won't be half as much as in England, notwithstanding the cheaper cost of labor abroad.'"

His testimony is a fog-dispeller on the troubled sea of tariff



ABANDONED.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

CHORUS OF ANXIOUS MOTHERS—"Trim the tariff, but spare me che-ild!"
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review.*

WHY WE WEEP.

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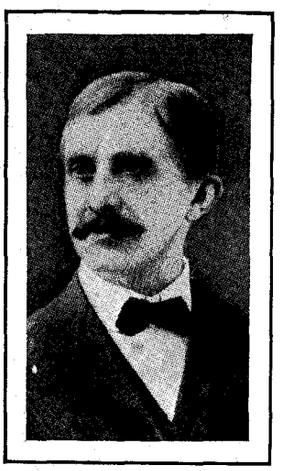
dispute, says the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.). Mr. Charles M. Schwab had previously testified that a moderate change in the steel tariff "would not hurt much," but that a drastic change would be "most injurious." On the other hand, Judge Gary, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Steel Corporation, had admitted that his company could "get along" without any protective duties, but he had exprest the fear that its competitors in this country would come to grief under free trade.

Says the Philadelphia *North American*, a protectionist newspaper, in the course of its comment upon Mr. Carnegie's views:

W. W. RAMSEY,

Ex-President of the German National Bank of Pittsburg, involved in the graft charges.



WILLIAM BRAND,

President of Pittsburg's Common Council. He is under arrest on a charge of graft.

ON TRIAL IN PITTSBURG'S GRAFT CASE.

"Of course, all the stand-patters will be furious at this man who has made hundreds of millions of dollars out of steel through the aid of a protective tariff.

"Millions of sincere protectionists, with no axes to grind, also will censure Carnegie, because they will fail utterly to understand how his present tariff views can square with the opinions he profest for forty years.

"Many men will come forward and take pleasure in relating the cruel and crushing business methods by which Carnegie conquered his early rivals in the steel business.

"Others will charge him with deliberately plotting to destroy the independent steel manufacturer not so well able to protect himself without the aid of a tariff as is the monster Steel Trust which pays fifteen millions a year to Mr. Carnegie.

"But none of these accusations will prove an adequate answer to Mr. Carnegie's utterances at Washington."

Anything more exquisitely impudent than the steel industry's claim for protection, asserts the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), is not to be found in the annals of trade. Mr. Carnegie's "joyous and impressive" exposure of this impudence, it thinks, "was in all probability a death-blow."

On the other hand, the New York *Globe* (Rep.) hopes that the tariff investigation "will not be conducted according to the example Mr. Carnegie has set." Continuing its protest, this paper says:

"It is a serious problem that is being considered, and its solution will not be much assisted by ridicule and the exchange of quips. The livelihood of several hundred thousand men depends on the prosperity of the steel industry, and it is not a subject matter for jest when it is proposed to remove that protection which in more or less degree has been continuously given to it for one hundred and twenty years—ever since Alexander Hamilton wrote our first tariff law. Something more than the mere say-so of any man or set of men is desirable before reversing a policy that on the whole has worked fairly well."

For the astonishing statement that Mr. Carnegie's attitude toward the tariff is born of his fear of an income tax we are indebted to Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis. Quoting the ironmaster's declaration that "of all the demoralizing taxes that a nation can impose upon the people, the income tax is the worst," Mr. Lewis, writing in the New York *American*, goes on to say:

"The present tariff on steel, 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, I think is prohibitive. To lower it would lower prices to consumers even if it failed to invite importation, and so put money in the public purse. The common effect at least would make toward staving off the advent of a income tax, besides setting a tariff example that would result in lowering duties on other commodities than steel.

"Mr. Carnegie could not be injured by lowering the tariff on steel, tho it resulted—as it would—in lowering the price of steel. His fortune of $500,000,000 isn't in steel, but in steel bonds. These must be paid, the interest must be paid—in gold—whatever may be the lowered price of steel.

"Mr. Carnegie is what he always has been, an affable, courteous little stub of a gray Scotch gentleman, with his thoughts on the main chance—his unblinking eye on Number One."

PITTSBURG'S BOODLE ALDERMEN

LAST week Pittsburg took the center of the stage with a graft scandal which when fully revealed promises to rival that of San Francisco, and editorial observers are asking how many more such revelations we must have before the betrayal of our cities shall come to an end. Some use Pittsburg's misfortune to point the moral that it is a mistake for a city to confer too much power upon its Common Council. This is the view of the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which thinks that the people should be protected from Aldermanic graft either by abolishing the Aldermen altogether or by carefully limiting their authority. Pittsburg has a City Council of the old sort, and it has blocked the city's first reform Mayor at every turn, remarks the New York *Tribune*. The same paper adds: "An executive and a legislature with power divided between them, on the familiar system of checks and balances, have operated so badly in municipal government that the tendency among later city charters has been to reduce city councils to insignificance."

The explosion came with the arrest of two bankers and seven councilmen on charges of bribery. These charges are made by the Voters' League, and according to Pittsburg dispatches they only mark the beginning of a dramatic and thoroughgoing house-cleaning of the city's affairs. The bankers under arrest are charged with bribing the aldermen to deposit the municipal funds in their bank in preference to others. Other charges relate to aldermanic dishonesty in connection with the issuing of bonds and the awarding of contracts, and rumors have it that eighty councilmen in all are implicated. A picturesque feature of the proceedings on the part of the prosecution was the trapping of a boodler by means of a flash-light photograph. According to a Pittsburg dispatch President Roosevelt gave impetus to the investigation preceding the arrests.

The Pittsburg *Sun* fears that the city's "municipal atmosphere is murkier than her skies," and urges that there be no delay in bringing the cases to trial. Says the Washington *Star*, pointing out that graft is always an attack upon the pockets of the people:

"Graft means high taxes. It is impossible for banks to pay bribe money for the use of the public funds, as is charged in Pittsburg, without causing an increase of the burden laid upon the individual citizen. In no form of municipal corruption is this factor lacking. Reduced to its final terms, the money that enriches venal aldermen and city officials is paid by the taxpayer, a fact which is only lately coming home to the voters. The problem before the American people to-day is to regulate their city affairs in such a way as to reduce to a minimum the opportunity of the grafter to work his dishonest game by keeping the citizens constantly on the alert to insure a high standard of efficiency in office and by punishing with severe penalties all who are caught tampering with the public welfare for private gain."

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GERMAN MIRTH AT THE ROBERTS SCARE

THE Germans are laughing at Lord Roberts and his fear of a German invasion of England. The most practical and characteristically German of political parties in the Reichstag is undoubtedly the National Liberal party, whose most eloquent spokesman is Mr. Ernst Bassermann. In the recent debates in the Reichstag, as reported in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) and other leading organs, Mr. Bassermann spoke of the British General's forebodings with something like scorn. He called the idea of such an invasion a "delirious dream." Such a concentration of troops at a German harbor, he declared, "would be known in England on the second day." For the transport of such a force 180 large steamers would be required, and "Germany does not possess that number of adequate vessels." Then he eloquently touched upon the moral side of the question. To quote his words:

Courtesy of the London "Daily News."

"OUR FUTURE IS ON THE WATER."

This early picture of the German Kaiser, taken when he was a child in the nursery, playing washwoman, shows his early predilection for water. Late dispatches say he has become a teetotaler, showing a further bent in this direction.

"How silly Lord Roberts must consider the responsible authorities of the German Empire. He does not credit them with understanding that even if such transports existed they would soon be lying at the bottom of the German Ocean under the guns of the British fleet. If England wishes to introduce a general territorial army, I think she is to be congratulated. We have no right to criticize her, any more than she has to make remarks upon our army or navy. The strength or weakness of the British fleet is no business of ours."

The speaker goes on to contrast the growth of the English and of the German navy, and concludes by saying:

"We strongly oppose any international agreement with regard to armament or disarmament. Germany is as little able to make an arrangement with England concerning the development of her navy as a boy is able to arrange with a man as to their rate of growth and stature. Indeed, any such arrangement would be to the disadvantage of Germany and would practically result in her capitulation to Great Britain. Why does not Great Britain grieve over the much greater naval armament of the United States? Our naval development has but one object—the diminished danger of attack by sea, and the consequent avoidance of war."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) concur in their opinion that Mr. Bassermann has exprest the opinion of the sober-minded German nation. To quote the words of the Socialist organ of August Bebel:

"The German people have spoken through the tongue of Mr. Bassermann. The German people loathe and abominate war. We want no naval enlargement. We desire to lift the taxes from the shoulders of our laboring and agricultural population. Let England's navy and army grow. It is really no business of ours."

—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BACHELOR GIRL REACHES GERMANY

DOMESTICITY has always been supposed to be a specialty of the German race. The home, the care of children, the mutual love of children and parents have been celebrated in a hundred poems and a hundred great romances. Marriage has been deemed the sacrament of happiness to the German woman. But, we are now informed, this is all a thing of the past. The German girl is rebelling against the strict law of convention. She is beginning to feel that she ought to have a share in the "real business" of life. According to Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick, writing in *The Daily Mail* (London), women in Germany are "emancipating themselves." They may not marry, but they will not be old maids in the usual fashion. To quote this writer:

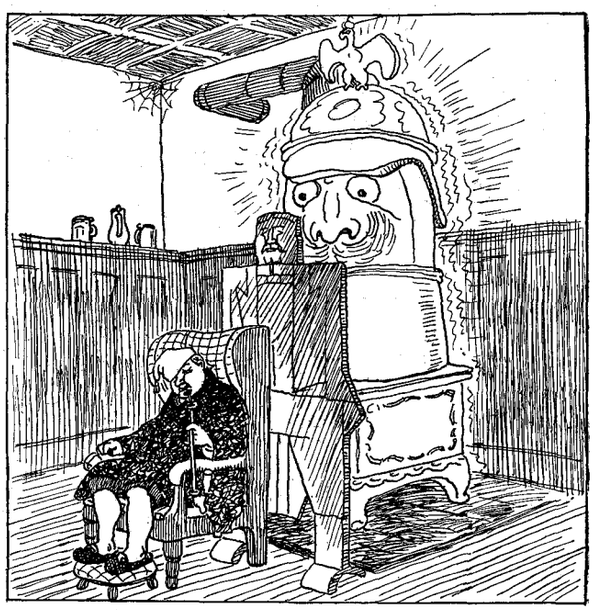
"The German girl is awake, and is seizing life with both hands. At an early age she looks forward and, if her parents are poor, sees that she may never marry. Probably she has maiden aunts both by adoption and by blood, and their narrow, stunted lives fill her with foreboding and anxiety. 'To marry, a girl must have fortune, beauty, or amiability,' I heard of one German father saying to his three daughters; and he implied that his girls, lacking these things, must make their own way in the world. 'To marry, a girl must knit and cook and be a household Kate,' whispered the daughters to each other. 'We want more of life. We will not marry, and we will not be old maids in the old style.'"

The German girl seems to feel that men do not appreciate her and that marriage is too low a vocation for her. Mrs. Sidgwick declares:

"It is impossible to talk with intelligent German women now or to read what they write without coming across this genuine contempt for men and marriage. It is a reaction that must wear itself out, because it is against the inmost nature of things; but it will not do so till men adjust themselves to the new ideas. As long as they proclaim that kitchen, church, and children should make a mental boundary for every woman they proclaim themselves behind their times, because, unfortunately for their theory, social and economic conditions make it imperative now for a great many women to supply their own larders and to do without their own kitchens and nurseries."

The opportunities for independence offered to women are being daily multiplied, this writer assures us. The world of trade and enterprise is theirs:

"New markets are open to them, offering better pay and greater



BUELOW AS A FIRE-SCREEN.

"We still have an 'Iron Chancellor.'"

—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

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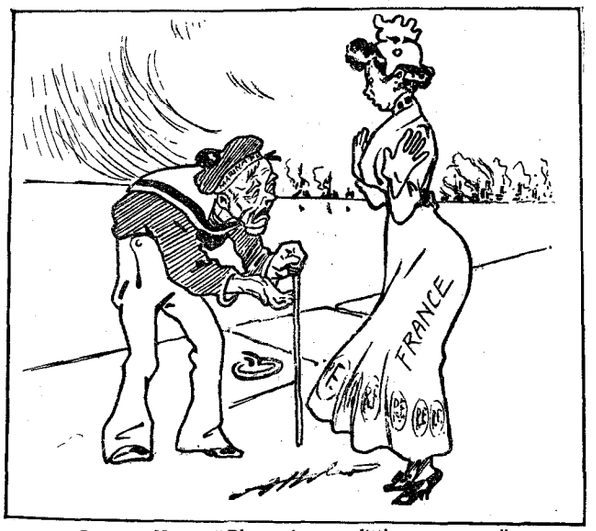
freedom. German girls find good posts in factories and in some public offices; they learn bookbinding; they are gardeners and agriculturists; they are clever enough to find fresh ways for themselves, little by-paths leading from the broad road of artistic creation there. One designed and embroidered beautiful sofa-cushions, and has earned a small fortune by them; another has a school of embroidery from which she sends table-covers; another invented a distemper for nursery friezes and executes her own designs in her own medium. Even girls who have money are caught by the new spirit and engage in some work, often philanthropic."



FRENCH NAVY—"Please give me a little more money."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

The modern German woman, by cultivating art, literature, or some branch of industry, renders herself superior to failure, such as used to be experienced by her less enlightened sisters of a past generation. Moreover:

"The modern spirit is a leaven that has not worked far afield yet. I am told that nearly all the girls moved by it come from the big cities, and especially from Berlin and Munich. In the smaller towns most girls are leading the lives their mothers led. They dress, dance, embroider, cook, and flirt; they make bosom friends and quarrel with them; if they marry, they make good wives and mothers from the sheer domestic point of view. If they do not marry, their whole horizon is gloomy and demoralized. They are failures, and are soured by a sense of failure, tho they are victims and not sinners.

"Their story has been told once and for all by Gabrielle Reuter in her novel 'Aus Guter Familie,' and when you read it you rejoice, for the sake of your sex, that the cheerful bachelor girl has come at last to Germany."

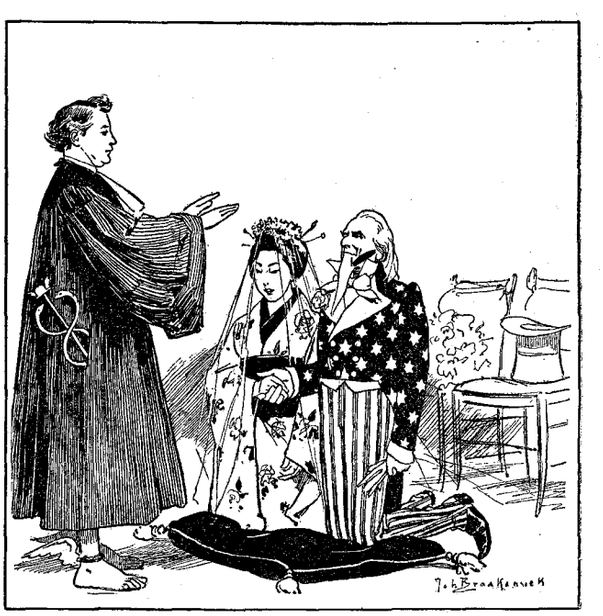
UNPREPAREDNESS OF THE FRENCH NAVY

FRANCE was compelled to surrender at Sedan because she did not possess the force of men, or the supplies of munitions, which the reports made to Napoleon III. by the heads of the military departments alleged to be on hand. This state of things has long since been rectified in the land forces. There is now thought to be reason for believing that the French navy is in a terrible condition of disorganization and unfitness. This is at any rate the belief of Admiral Germinet, who is considered to be the most eminent of naval authorities in France. The Admiral has published his views through a correspondent of the *Petit Var*, of Toulon, the great naval station, dockyard, and arsenal of Southern France. According to this paper Admiral Germinet stated that the French Government at the present moment does not possess even 50 per cent. of the naval ammunition which ought to be in storage. "In case of a naval battle our ships after three hours of fighting, would be compelled to quit battle for want of ammunition, and even if they repaired to the arsenals to refit they could not obtain a fresh supply of powder and shot, for such a supply does not exist." The *Petit Var*, commenting on these facts, remarks of the apathy of the French Government:

"This alarming situation has been made known time and time again. Reliable reports have been sent in to the new Minister of Marine quite recently. We were told at the Admiralty offices that the real state of affairs was well known to the Ministry, but it was less alarming than Admiral Germinet made it out to be. At the discussion of the budget in the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Marine had asked for supplies and informed the deputies that 'great pecuniary sacrifices will be necessary if we are to acquire an adequate stock of naval munitions.'"

According to the *Figaro* (Paris), Premier Clemenceau is highly indignant with Admiral Germinet and has made an official communication to the press in which he threatens to inflict upon the

NOT A JIU-JUTSU MATCH.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).



THE BETROTHAL.
—*Amsterdammer.*

THE PACIFIC PACIFICATION.

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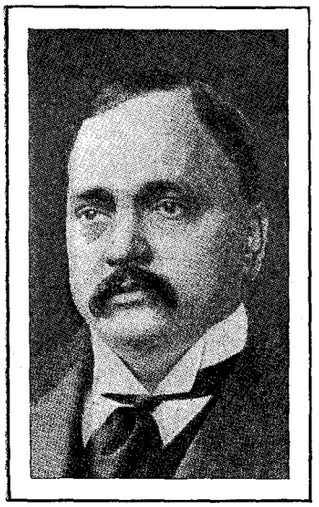


VICEREGAL COUNCILOR GOKHALE.

This member of the Government of India, in a recent speech in London, said that if reforms are not granted immediately, "the mind reels to think of the consequences which will ensue."

Admiral a "severe punishment" for his candor. Subsequent dispatches inform us that the Admiral has been deposed from his command. The *Figaro* objects that this is not the method of William II., nor of Edward VII., and continues:

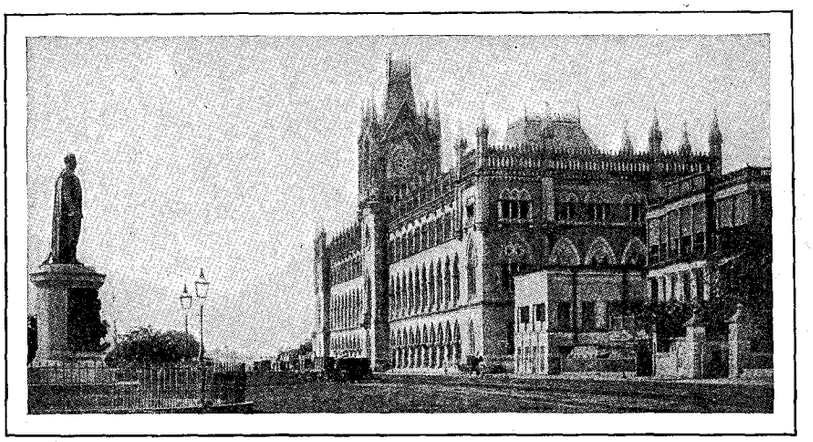
"In England, where admirals on active service may enter Parliament, technical or other journals and reviews are all the time publishing articles or remarks made in interviews by unretired naval officers. Should we in republican France be less liberal than these neighboring monarchies?"

The *République Française* (Paris) applauds Admiral Germinet. He failed to move the powers that be, and now he has moved the people. This writer recalls the case of General Negrier who was dismissed from the army for criticizing French fortifications. "Nevertheless the people were roused, and as a result the forts of the East have been remodeled and the western frontier fortified." "Our fleet and its crews are doomed to become useless hecatombs," exclaims the *Éclair* (Paris). "Frenchmen who grow so frantically excited over the report of murder mystery, pray do not forget the fleet." "If we do not take care," says the *Lanterne* (Paris), "France will soon be a second Russia, and the democracy will be supplanted by a bureaucracy. We know to what this led our ally—to Mukden and to Tsushima. We should take warning from this." The *Action* (Paris) would like to know "what becomes of milliards of francs that are being voted for the navy, and whether the Ministry is trying to carry out the real wishes of the nation." It continues:

"Frenchmen wish to learn whether our fleet is or is not sufficiently armed and equipped to serve in time of war or whether it is only adapted to kill its sailors and swallow up millions of money in time of peace."

But Clemenceau's idea that discretion in talking about the navy should be expected from naval officers in high command is favored by the *Petite République* (Paris), in which we read as follows:

"Everybody must submit to discipline. Admiral Germinet is therefore in the wrong. He will not be hanged, but if he receives a censure he can not complain that it is unmerited. And yet the extraordinary thing in this incident is not the conduct of Admiral Germinet, but rather the actual condition of the navy, which certainly ought to be remedied as soon as possible."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE HIGH COURT IN CALCUTTA.

This Court, says the London *Graphic*, "prides itself on its popularity with the native press and the sedition-mongers, and a Hindu judge sits on the bench," with the result that "the trials of offenders on serious charges of murder or conspiracy against the Government more often than not are a pure farce."

BRITISH RAGE AT THE HINDU PRESS

ONE of the great difficulties which we have had to contend with is that of furnishing the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST with a fair representation of public opinion in India as put forth by the vernacular press. The British, who are continually assailed in these native papers, naturally declare that they are libelous and treasonable. Thus a writer in the London *Graphic* declares:

"The native press, vernacular and English, has been the prime cause of the existence of a class of college-educated youths bitterly hostile to the British Government and the English in India. The freedom of the press has meant nothing less than the unchecked dissemination of malignant lies, and gross misrepresentation of every action and aim of the British Government, and has teemed with incitements to race hatred, and not only the palliation, but the glorification of murderous crimes and conspiracies against the British Government and British officials, English or native. The highly scientific, codified law in the hands of hair-splitting dialecticians is totally unsuited to the proper administration of criminal justice in Bengal, and makes efficient administration by the executive Government responsible for the peace of the country impossible."

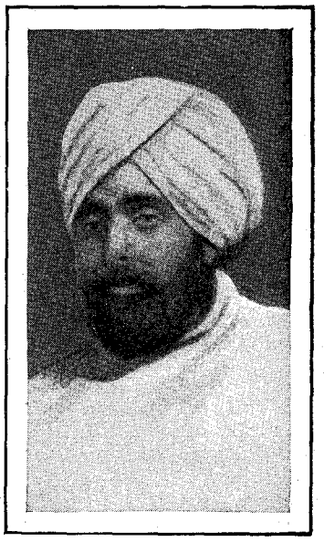
According to this writer, the triumph of Japan over Russia has led the Hindus to despise Europeans and to think that it is easy to cast off the yoke of English domination. Thus we read of these Asiatic thinkers:

"Japan's success over Russia filled these ill-regulated minds with grotesque ideas of early possibilities; the partition of Bengal gave them a useful peg on which to hang a baseless, but plausible, case against the Government. Then came in quick succession increased violence of newspaper language, followed by menacing speeches at open-air meetings, defiance of the law, boycott by force, insults to solitary Europeans, attempts to murder officials, the use of bombs, and, finally, the organization of a very dangerous conspiracy, the extent of which does not seem even yet to be known to the Government.

"The next stage will be outrages against property and life on a larger scale, the fomenting of strikes on the railways, in the telegraph department, in the Government offices and presses, and in private mills and other industrial concerns.

"I doubt if such a program can be successfully organized, but it is certain to be attempted, with the object of paralyzing the ordinary official and commercial administration of every-day affairs.

"Drastic measures are required, and that instantly. Infection has spread enormously



LAJPAT RAI,

A brilliant Hindu journalist whose utterances have made him a thorn in the side of the English Government.

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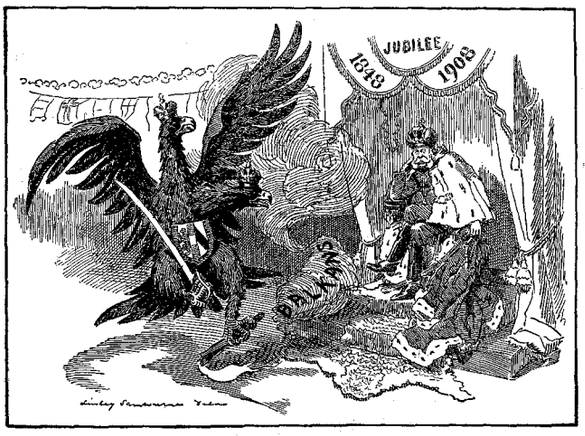
among one class, and the disease has gained in virulence during its progress. Unchecked it will spread downward and upward to the masses and to the army.

"Let us sincerely pray that the verdict of history on the administration of Lord Minto and Lord Morley will not be 'Insufficient or too late.'"

"PETER SIMPLE" OF SERVIA

THE memoirs of kings and princes are rarely edifying reading. Scandal and malice are the watchmen of the palace gates. The most insignificant of kings is a fair target for calumny. And now that Servia has been brought into prominence as representing Pan-Slavism in Europe it is by no means surprizing that Peter, King of Servia, has brought down a storm of public criticism upon his head. He is a sovereign of singular courage and persistence; but European opinion of him as a man is well represented by an article contributed to *Reynold's Newspaper* (London), which is doubtless inspired by some animus, but bears on its surface the evidence of a certain truthfulness. In this article we read:

"Peter has aged tremendously during the few and evil years of his reign. When he came to Belgrade five years ago he was the



A BIRD OUT OF HAND.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA (to his bird)—"If you're doing this war-dance in honor of my jubilee, I rather wish you wouldn't. I'm an old man, and it doesn't amuse me." —*Punch* (London).

type of the decayed military man whom one sees at Continental gaming resorts, with shifty eyes, deep lines, and apologetic manners, but vestiges of smartness and a certain suavity of manner. Now he is irritable and peevish, and very, very old, tho in years only sixty-two. His face is the color of ashes and composed of bags of livid flesh.

"Peter has had a strange romantic career, full of disappointments. He fought with a certain amount of courage for the French against the Germans, and led a small body of insurgents in Bosnia during the rebellion of 1875. But the greater part of his life has been spent in penurious exile and shady adventures. Perhaps the greatest disappointment of his life has been the crowning success of all his efforts, whereby at last he secured a shaky throne."

The King of Servia seems, indeed, a half imbecile savage, according to this writer. Peter is as stupid as the monarch who wanted to know how the apple got into the dumpling. The following anecdote illustrates this:

"He had a very indifferent education, and has not been able to fortify it by any natural quickness of intelligence. Indeed, he has done his best to justify the nickname of Peter Simple, which has been conferred upon him by his intimates. One day he asked one of his courtiers the number of his children. 'Five,' was the reply. He nodded and blinked, and, after a pause, inquired how many of them were boys. He was told three. Then, after another pause, he asked, with every appearance of deep interest, 'How many girls?'"

In moral character he is described as "a weak, vacillating, peevish creature." He used to appear in public, but his bad horsemanship caused many accidents and he now lives in retirement. To quote this writer:

"When he first came to the throne, he made a great point of showing himself about as much as possible. He attended maneuvers on a carefully trained charger, and even rode about the streets with only one or two attendants. But his inexperience as a horseman caused him to slip off several times, and he decided not to risk any further bruises or loss of dignity.

"For the last two or three years he has been a sort of self-constituted prisoner, almost like the Pope. He scarcely ever goes out of his palace, and sees as few people as possible. His meals are very melancholy affairs. Scarcely any one speaks, and the food is of the very simplest, for he has scarcely any appetite. He only drinks water at table, but is said to consume a great deal of old slivovits (plum brandy) in private.

"The father and son are by no means on friendly terms; indeed it is said that George's recent mission was undertaken for the purpose of preparing Europe, and especially Russia, for the deposition of Peter."

The amiable Crown Prince, whose enemies look upon him as "a raving lunatic," is admitted even by his "adherents" to be "abnormal." He has no affection for his father, as is shown by the following incident:

"Peter has absolutely no control over him, and his remonstrances are received with open derision. When they both go to a ball together, the father mildly invites his son to come away with him, knowing that otherwise there is sure to be a scandal. But George always makes a practise of refusing any request made by Peter, even tho his own inclination might happen to agree with it. He said one day to Peter, 'You are in a great fright that some one will kill you. You need not worry yourself. I will be the one to kill you when the time comes.'"

Further particulars with regard to this future monarch of Servia are thus given:

"He is very fond of going to balls and parties, but his notion of amusing himself there is to sit on a chair in the middle of the room gnawing his nails and gazing into space. Then his eyes begin to wander, and he takes a fancy to some girl or other and an aide de-camp is sent to bid her to the presence of his Royal Highness. When she comes he either has nothing to say to her or makes insulting observations.

"He takes sudden and violent likes and dislikes, none of them of long duration. When the appearance of any one irritates him, he usually strikes a blow without a moment's hesitation or throws the nearest missile available. Sometimes, however, he deliberately picks a quarrel."

ILLITERACY IN FRENCH AND GERMAN RECRUITS—In *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) we find the following interesting note concerning the intellectual status of French and German soldiers:

"In France, the number of illiterates among the recruits enrolled last year showed a slight decrease. It is, consequently, alarming to learn that there is an increase of more than 12,000 illiterates among this year's batch of recruits. With the object of testing the knowledge of the young conscripts, questions were put to a number of them; the answers given to these inquiries prove highly characteristic. One of these recruits described Austerlitz as one of Napoleon's ambassadors; another held the Maid of Orleans to be a French queen, who in 1871 was burnt by the Prussians; the third was under the impression that Victor Hugo was a former lawyer and composer, who had discovered vaccination. In contradistinction, the number of illiterates among the Prussian recruits continues to diminish. The figures for 1907 are now available. In that year there were 151,000 men enrolled for the army, out of which number only 39, or 0.03 per cent. were without schooling. In the case of the navy, 9,481 men were enlisted, and of these only one was without education. The total percentage of uneducated men in army and navy combined amounted in 1907 to 0.02 per cent. This shows a marked progress, as ten years ago the percentage amounted to 1.07."

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A WARNING TO AIR-SHIP INVESTORS

IT is quite possible that those industrious persons now engaged in floating gold-mine stocks or in perfecting various impossible "electric" processes, may turn in the near future to the promising field of aerial navigation. We are told by *Engineering News* (New York, December 10) that public announcement has been made of the incorporation of one company to operate a line of freight and passenger air-ships, and it fears that there will be plenty more such companies advertised within the next few years. We may expect also, this paper thinks, that companies to build, sell, and operate new types of flying-machines will before long be seeking stock subscriptions in every city in the country. How shall we distinguish the false from the true? The advice of the journal named above is to keep clear of the whole business. Aviation, the editor thinks, is certainly not yet in the commercial stage. He says:

"So far as the possibilities in freight transportation are concerned, it may be passed with a word. Wherever ordinary methods of transportation on land are available, it will be absurd to carry goods of any sort through the air. The cost of such transport would be measured not in mills per ton mile, as in rail or water carriage, or cents per ton mile, as in wagon haulage, but in dollars or hundreds of dollars per ton mile.

"It is true that for exploration in difficult country, as over the Arctic ice or in rough mountain regions, there are possibilities in the air-ship. But such use, of course, is rather scientific than commercial.

"For the carriage of passengers, the necessary risks attendant upon flight through the air, either with the dirigible balloon or the aeroplane, are certain to limit passenger traffic to the field of sport and amusement. This is, of course, a much more considerable field than is often realized. The public is willing to pay very high prices for mere amusement, and it is altogether probable that a few years hence aeroplane flights will be a drawing card at county fairs and other public occasions, just as ordinary balloon ascensions have been for a century past. The experience of the high-speed automobile, too, has proved the existence of a very large leisure class of wealthy men who find vent for their surplus energies in undertaking all sorts of risky exploits. Flight through the air may very likely become as popular a fad a few years hence as automobile racing is to-day; but it will have just as little relation to the serious, practical, every-day business of carrying freight and passengers for the great workaday world as have the hundred-horsepower automobiles that break speed records in France or America."

But surely the flier is to bear a conspicuous part in the warfare of the future? No; the writer will not even allow us this crum of comfort. We read:

"It is said that the leading military nations are vying with each other at the present time in the development of military air-ships, but this does not prove that these structures can be made practically useful in the serious business of actual warfare. . . . Of all the apparatus ever proposed for use on the battle-field, a flying-machine is beyond all question the most vulnerable. It offers an ideal mark to the bullets of the enemy. Its limitations of weight forbid its protection by any sort of armor. Had the flying-machine been developed forty or fifty years ago, when projectiles were limited to small velocities and short ranges, it might have performed some service in observing the enemy's forces; but with modern infantry rifles discharging projectiles with an initial velocity of 2,700 feet per second, and with light artillery fitted to discharge a perfect hail-storm of bullets having equal velocity and range, the rise of an air-ship at any point within several miles of a hostile army would be merely the signal for its immediate destruction. . . . . .

"There is, however, one possible field of usefulness for the aeroplane, should it be developed to be reasonably reliable, which seems to have some promise. This is the bearing of dispatches across friendly territory. It is doubtful whether the dirigible balloon, with its enormous bulk and the vast amount of material required to handle it, could be of any practical service to an army in the field, even within its own lines. If, however, an aeroplane can be developed which can ascend and alight at any desired point, it might be made use of to carry messages back and forth between the posts of an army operating in the field."

HOW MEN THINK

WHETHER we always think in words, and whether thought, as civilized men understand thought, is possible without a knowledge of articulate speech, has long been a moot point. It is certain, however, that when we carry out any extended course of thought we are apt to put it mentally into words, because we should do the same, orally, if we tried to communicate it to another. Recent investigation shows that this verbal aid to thought takes different forms in different persons. A contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, November 28) puts the matter thus:

"To fix their memories, and ulteriorly to think, men make use of images, but all do not use the same kind of representation. We may nevertheless, following the studies of Charcot, reduce them to three types.

"These types may be understood from the following questions:

"*Verbal Audition.* When you think, are you one of those who hear within themselves, interiorly, mentally, all the words of their thought, like Rivarol, who declared that in retreat and in silence, a man in meditation hears within himself a secret voice calling by name all the objects of which he thinks?

"*Verbal Visual Imagination.* Are you one of those, on the contrary, who read the words of their thought as if written before them? Charma has said, 'We think our writing as we write our thought.' In this case is it your own handwriting that you see, or printed characters? How are the lines arranged?

"*Verbal Articulation.* Finally, are you one of those who speak mentally the words of their thoughts? Are you like Montaigne, who tells us, 'What we say, we must first say to ourselves; we must make it sound inwardly in our ears, before giving it out to others'? . . . . . .

"But, as Bieroliet remarks, the subjects can not be divided into three classes so rigorously definite. There are innumerable combinations of intermediate types, which it is impossible to classify because they act sometimes like types of one kind and sometimes like another.

"The work of G. St. Paul is based on answers from two hundred subjects. He classes them thus:

"The *verbo-auditive* represents his words as sounds heard within him; this is very nearly the type that hears like Rivarol; he does not articulate the words that he thinks; 'when he learns by heart, he does not move his lips.'

"The *auditive-motor verbal* both hears and speaks his thought, either simultaneously—these cases seem very rare—or rather successively, as with subjects who carry on mental conversations or dialogs, who speak and hear a voice answering them.

"The *verbo-motor* has in his phonator muscles appropriate contractions for expressing all his mental representations. Montaigne appears to have belonged to this type.

"The *Numa Roumestan* of Daudet realizes this *verbo-motor* type. In order to think, he needs to talk.

"The motor acts his thought mentally. His thoughts are translated into facial gestures. When these motor types hear one read a piece, they take, in part at least, the attitudes corresponding to the events described. The motor type is recognizable by its demeanor; the motors are gesticulators.

"The *verbo-visual motor* is the type that spontaneously pronounces and reads, at the same time, the words of his thoughts.

"The *verbo-visual*, discovered by Galton, reads mentally before his eyes his thoughts, written or printed, generally in black on a white ground.

"The *auditive-visual verbal*, both sees his thoughts written and hears them spoken mentally. This type is exceptional. The author cites only two cases, of which one saw and heard simultaneously, the other in succession. Finally, the '*indifferent type*'

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is that which thinks sometimes with images of one kind and sometimes with another."

Dr. St. Paul's data show that the two hundred persons that he investigated are divided as follows among these various types:

A. Types in which mental verbo-articulation predominates	72
B. Types in which mental verbo-audition predominates	28
C. Alternating types, sometimes of type *A*, sometimes of *B*	20
D. Types in which true verbo-visualism predominates	12
E. Alternating types	15
F. Verbo-visual motor types	20
G. Auditive-visuals: simultaneous	1
" " alternative	1
H. Verbo-indifferent: simultaneous	0
" " alternative	1
I. Indeterminate	30
Total	200

—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DRINKING-CUPS OF ICE

GOBLETS made of ice, for use in hot weather, are familiar in many parts of this country. According to *Cosmos* (Paris, November 21), they originated in Holland, where they are widely used. The process of manufacture is thus described:

"These goblets, which of course are intended to be used only once, are made very cheaply; they are covered, when used, with a wrapper of paraffined paper, to prevent the hand from coming directly into contact with the ice.

"This sounds simple enough; but it must not be supposed that the execution of the plan has presented no difficulties. There have been many; and the inventor has succeeded in overcoming them only by repeated trials and experiments.

"In the first goblets made, the bottom always broke spontaneously. The inventor has remedied this fault by giving the cups such a shape that the sides diminish in thickness from below up and that the bottom is thick and hollowed out below (see Fig. 1). All air-bubbles are also removed during the freezing process. This result is arrived at as follows:

"An outer mold (Fig. 2, No. 3) receives the necessary quantity of water; an interior form, perfectly centered, is introduced and causes the water to rise, between the two, to the desired height (13). Then the whole is plunged into the freezing mixture of the ice-machine (11). In Fig. 2, the water, before freezing into goblet

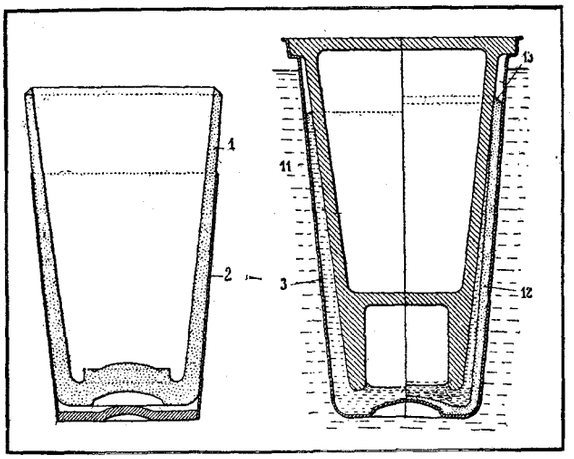


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

CUPS OF ICE.

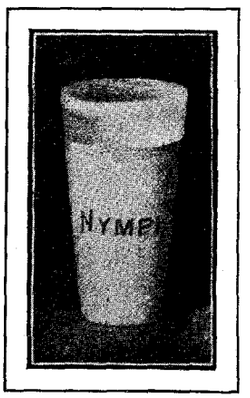
shape, is seen at the left, and at the right the beginning of the process is shown (12). The ice forms to an equal thickness over the whole extent of the outer mold, and the goblet is thus completed from above downward, by reason of the shape imposed upon it by the mold. In freezing the water pushes the air-bubbles downward, and it also expands, forming finally an interior projection (see Fig. 1) at the bottom, which aids in strengthening it.

"The exterior mold is of a conducting metal, which facilitates the freezing and enables the mold to be removed by simply dipping it in hot water, which expands the metal and at the same time slightly melts the surface of the goblet. The inner form is, on the contrary, of a non-conducting inexpansible material, such as porcelain; it is removed quickly by some such device as a central screw, bearing against the bottom of the cup.

"After removal of the molds, the goblet is placed in its sheath of parchment-paper (Fig. 1) and preserved in cold storage. After use, it is thrown away."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ALPINE AFTERGLOW

THIS is only one of a number of similar twilight phenomena that seem to have the same origin. None of these occurs during the quarter-hour preceding sunrise or following sunset. They include the recoloration of the Alps after sunset, the diverging rays seen at twilight streaming from the west or east, the purple glows in the east or west, the glows following volcanic eruptions, the "second ray" seen in Syria, Egypt, India, etc. Mr. E. Durand-Gréville, a French observer, believes he has discovered a single explanation covering all these phenomena. His papers, first published in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Paris Academy of Science, are thus condensed and presented in *Science Abstracts* (London):



COMPLETED GOBLET OF ICE.

"The first observations to the point were made at Banyuls, in February, 1896. Directly the sun disappeared behind the Pyrenees, the gray-blue shadow of the earth was projected on the mists overhanging the sea horizon in the east. More than half an hour later there appeared below the dark band a light band, followed later by a second dark band. This lower dark band gradually widened, overtaking the other two. Since then the author has observed the same phenomenon in level country, and in all latitudes between Rome and Stockholm, the only difference being that the light band appears earlier on the plains than in the mountains. Arctowsky has seen the two first bands under the Arctic Circle, the sun not sinking low enough below the horizon to render the third band visible. These observations show that the phenomenon of the recoloration of the Alps after sunset is only one manifestation of a general phenomenon, rendered more striking by local conditions. The explanation by an incurving of the solar rays due to the chilled air in the valleys must therefore be rejected. The author states that it is necessary to admit the permanent existence of a luminous conoid within the cone of the earth's shadow. The cause, he adds, is no doubt to be sought in the layer of inversion of temperature which Teisserenc de Bort has shown to exist in the atmosphere at an altitude of 12 to 14 kilometers [7 to 9 miles]. The luminosity in question never descends to the earth's surface, the observations giving 1,600 meters [5,248 feet] as the minimum approach. Similar phenomena to the above also occur in the morning before dawn, but the observations are less numerous. The evening observations were made upon clouds as well as mists, namely cirrus at 9 kilometers [6 miles] altitude, and cumulus sometimes higher than Mont Blanc. Some 15 or 20 minutes after sunset the cirrus near the eastern horizon becomes reilluminated, and then the other clouds also become visible again successively from east to west, this second illumination being followed by a second extinction."

Another explanation, which requires some imagination for its acceptance, is suggested by H. Deslandres, who supposes that the afterglow is due to invisible ultraviolet rays. If the atmosphere were transparent to such rays (which is yet unproved) they would be refracted to a greater degree by the atmosphere than the visible rays, and might cause the phenomenon in question. To quote again from *Science Abstracts*:

"If it be assumed that these rays excite phosphorescence of

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atmospheric particles, a not unnatural supposition in the case of ultraviolet rays, then the phenomenon of second twilight can be explained by their intervention. The author suggests a method by which search might be made for the supposed new rays, and other similar rays. . . . The equipment should comprize all the known means for detection of invisible radiations: such as photographic plates, phosphorescent substances, and instruments for measuring the conductibility of the air and the discharge of electrified bodies. The observations would be made on a mountain or even from a balloon."

EFFECT OF RADIUM ON PLANTS

EXPERIMENTERS on this subject have hitherto failed to agree, the majority reporting that radium retards plant-growth, while a respectable minority assert that it stimulates it. Prof. Charles Stuart Gager, of the New York Botanical Garden, now shows that both are right—radium is a plant stimulant, but, like other stimulants, if used in excess it may do injury, or even kill. Says Professor Gager, reporting the results of his experiments in *The American Naturalist* (Boston, December):

"My own investigations have led to the conviction, already reported, that radium rays act as a stimulus to plants. If this stimulus ranges between a minimum and an optimum point an excitation of function results; if beyond the optimum point, a depression of function, passing to complete inhibition as the strength or duration of the treatment is increased beyond the point of optimum stimulation. The following experiments are chosen from nearly two

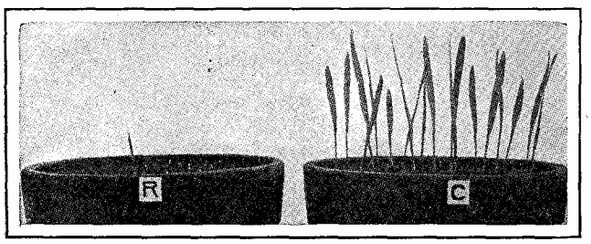

FIG. 1. EFFECT ON THE GERMINATION AND GROWTH OF OATS CAUSED BY EXPOSING THE GRAINS BEFORE PLANTING.

hundred, and indicate the nature of the evidence upon which the above conclusions are based."

The fact that radium may retard growth in some cases and stimulate it in others is shown by the tests on oats. In the first, twenty grains, exposed before sprouting to radium for six days, were planted, together with twenty others, unexposed, in similar soil. Says Professor Gager:

"The control grains germinated two days sooner than those exposed, and, at the end of seven days after planting, the seedlings from the exposed grains were just appearing above the soil, while the control plants were several centimeters tall.

"In order to test the effect on germination and growth of radium rays in the soil, 16 unsoaked grains of 'Lincoln' oats were sown in soil in a flower-pot, in 3 concentric circles, at distances of 7 millimeters, 22 millimeters, and 45 millimeters from the center of the pot. At the center the sealed glass tube of radium (1,500,000×) was inserted vertically into the soil, with the end containing the radium at a depth of about 5 millimeters below the surface. A control culture was similarly arranged with an *empty* glass tube. After an exposure of 106 hours the seedlings in the pot containing the radium were all up, and were most decidedly taller than those in the control culture, three of which were not yet up, and all of which were less developed in every way than those exposed to the radium.

"The plants in the outer circle of the exposed culture averaged 50 millimeters, those in the middle circle 46 millimeters, and those in the inner circle 42 millimeters taller than those in the corresponding circles of the control.

"On the sixth day after planting, the radium tube was changed to the control, and the empty tube replaced the radium. The pot *C* was then irradiated (*CR* in the figure) and *R* became the control. At the end of five days after this change the plants in *CR* were nearly as tall as those in *C* and the exposure was photographed. Eventually the plants in *CR* exceeded those in *R*, and thus, by changing the radium tube from one pot to the other, the growth of either culture could be accelerated at will."

Other experiments conducted by Professor Gager show that when radium retards growth, such retardation varies directly with

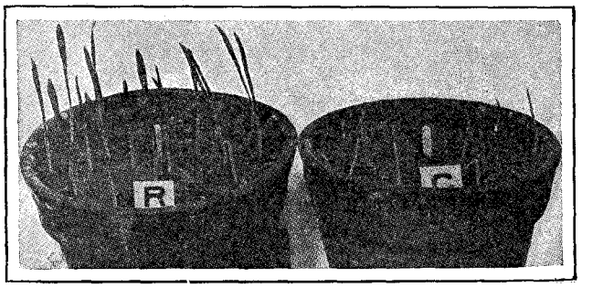

FIG. 2. ACCELERATION OF GERMINATION AND GROWTH OF OATS
Caused by placing a sealed glass tube of radium in the soil (R). The tube in C is empty.

the length of exposure; that radium retards the formation of starch; that it may either hasten or inhibit plant-respiration, according to circumstances; and that it accelerates the fermentation due to ordinary yeast. Radioactive air is shown to have a decided effect on plant-growth and radioactive water is also effective. Owing to the fact that radioactivity is widely present in nature, it is, the writer thinks, a factor in the normal environment of plants. He says:

"Radioactivity . . . exists in air and soil, in spring-water, and in freshly fallen rain and snow. Potassium, one of the essential elements of plant food, has been found by Campbell to give off 'beta' rays, and some evidence has also been found that calcium possesses the same property. The researches of many investigators have clearly demonstrated the general occurrence in nature of free negative electrons. These discoveries not only add to the interest and importance of the study of the physiological rôle of radium rays, but also point out the way for further investigation."

Excessive exposure to the rays does harm to the plants, it appears, by altering the structure of their tissues. We read:

"These effects are due chiefly to a disturbance of the normal functioning of the cambium, and are in harmony with results of experiments on animals, in which it has been shown that embryonic tissue is more sensitive than any other. After an exposure of seeds under certain conditions, the cambium is frequently entirely

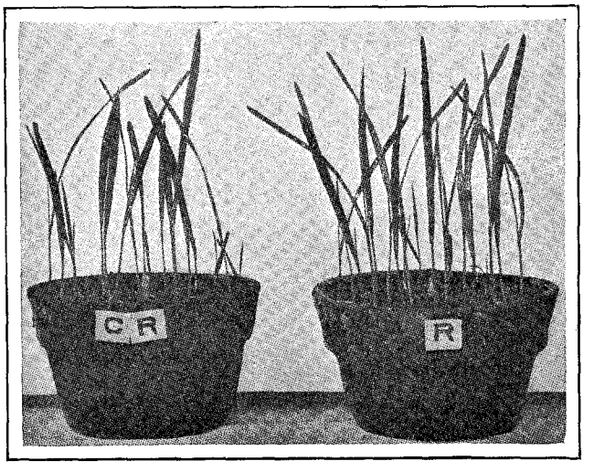

FIG. 3. SAME CULTURES AS SHOWN IN FIG. 2, SIX DAYS LATER.
The radium tube is now in C (C R), and R serves as the control.

lacking, all of the cells in the given organ having passed over into the mature state. The treatment appears to accelerate the approach of senescence. . . . Interesting possibilities are here suggested along the line of experimental mutation.

"Experiments like those described in this paper have been many

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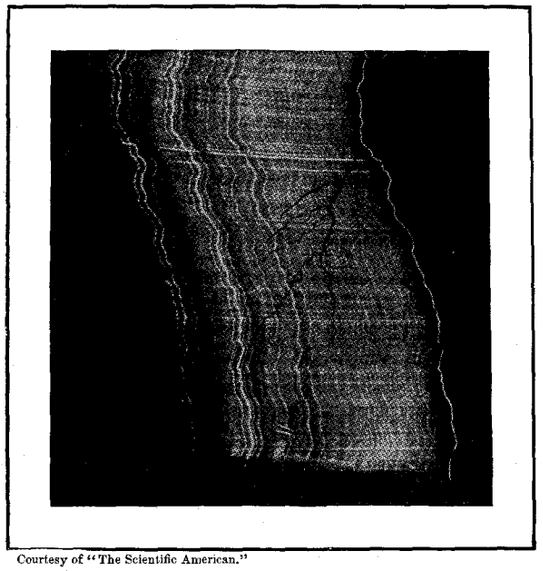
times repeated with confirmatory results, and seem amply to justify the general conclusion, earlier stated, that radium rays are a stimulus to plant activities. The reaction to a stimulus between the minimum and optimum points is an excitation, or acceleration of the given process; the reaction to an over (superoptimal) stimulus is a depression, or retardation of function, and, if the stimulus is sufficiently intense, complete inhibition or ultimate death."

"DARK" FLASHES OF LIGHTNING

EVER since experimenters began to photograph lightning, they have been bothered by images on the plate having all the characteristics of the ordinary lightning flash, except that they are black instead of brilliant. Since these are never seen with the naked eye, it was suspected that they were the product of chemical conditions on the plate, but the accepted theory now is that they are caused by flashes so bright as to "reverse" the image. The most interesting lightning pictures are taken with a moving camera, which spreads the image out into a band, revealing the fact that most flashes are made up of a large number of separate discharges. An interesting series of pictures taken under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution by Axel Larsen, a young Dane, is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, December 12) by



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

LIGHTNING FLASHES SHOWING SEPARATE RUSHES AND BLACK DISCHARGE.

James Cooke Mills. Mr. Mills illustrates the "dark flash" by describing a photograph taken during a severe thunder-storm in Chicago, on September 1. Says Mr. Mills:

"This flash is composed of forty separate discharges, made up of one band, which in all probability is composed of a number of separate rushes or oscillations very close together, and one black discharge. It is this black discharge which makes this flash the more interesting, and the photograph shows it running parallel and on both sides of the first bright rush, the boundary line on the inner side being more plainly marked. From this black discharge issue several side branches on both sides, a large one spreading out over the other rushes quite prominently. These side branches all pointing downward indicate that the black rush was a downward stroke, and they also tend to prove that it must have had a good deal of resistance to overcome. It must have cleared the way for the first bright discharge, which in all probability proceeded from the ground upward. The difference in width of the bright discharge, measured at its lower and upper parts, would confirm this opinion of the experimenter, being nearly twice as wide at the lower part as at the upper part."

Do these images represent two separate discharges with different rates of oscillation traveling the same path? The writer believes that the two discharges were one inside the other, one discharge forming, so to speak, a tube through which the other passed. Possibly the bright discharge may even be part of the dark one, altho it appears as if the bright flash is entirely separate. To quote further:

"Authorities differ in their opinions as to the probable cause of these dark rushes. It has been suggested by some that there really are no black discharges, but what appear as such are excessively bright rushes causing a reversal of the image on the plate. This explanation may be the true one if we understand the word 'brightness' to mean increased actinic power of light. In the black discharge represented this chemical effect must have been extremely high, owing to the fact that the smallest hair-like extremities of the side branches are well reproduced on the picture as black, in comparison with the broader and to all appearance more powerful discharges following after.

"It was at first thought likely that we had to deal with an interference phenomenon, but the idea was discarded. Then it was suggested that the black discharge was probably due to slow oscillations (the width of it would tend to confirm this), and what appeared as black on the plate would be in reality a dark red discharge on a partially illuminated background. The red, of course, would take black in the photograph. This opinion had also to be discarded for the reason that, if such be the case, the side branches of the dark discharge would have been obliterated by the other rushes following. The effect of halation and solarization was also considered, but rejected.

"There was thus but one way to account for the phenomenon, namely, that the flash must have given out light of a wave-length much shorter than the wave-lengths of visible light, and with a power sufficient to render the portion of the plate struck by it nonsensitive to ordinary light. Such a flash would appear black on a partially illuminated background, or be invisible."

IMPROVEMENTS IN CLOCKS

TWO important improvements recently made in the construction of the clocks of precision used by astronomers and physicists are described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 24). The first is the use of pendulums made of nickel-steel, and the second is the application of electromagnetic induction to the maintenance and registration of the oscillations. Says the paper just named:

"The employment of 'invar' (36-per-cent. nickel-steel, discovered by Mr. Guillaume) whose expansion may easily be made lower than $\frac{1}{15}$ that of steel, has made easier and more exact the compensation for variations in the length of the pendulum, due to temperature. This compensation is obtained simply by the upward expansion of the steel bob, which is attached to the stem by its lower edge.

"Such a clock placed in a case at constant pressure and in a place where the temperature varies little, should vary by only an insignificant fraction of a second daily. Unfortunately, the devices for maintaining and registering the motion introduce perturbations, owing to the necessary friction, which, feeble tho they may be, are irregular and cause the length of the oscillation to vary.

"An attempt has been made, tho for some time with little success, to use electricity to actuate or connect these various mechanisms. In general the device used was an electromagnet which, being excited at each oscillation, returned to the clock, either directly or not, its lost energy. For this it was necessary to make contact with the clock itself, and this gave rise to friction. Mr. Féry showed this in a very curious way by placing in the circuit a telephone in which the noise of the contact could be clearly recognized. Now, however, by very delicate special devices, it has been possible to abolish friction altogether, and thus to obtain clocks that keep time to about one-tenth second per day. The most recent system devised by Mr. Féry does away altogether with any material connection with the pendulum, except of course the suspension, for which a thin, flat piece of flexible metal is used. The stem is of 'invar' and supports a horizontal horseshoe magnet as well as an additional mass serving for regulation. At each oscillation, one of the branches of the magnet enters a bobbin

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connected with a battery, while the other enters a copper ring suspended by a wire and constituting a pendulum of the same period of oscillation. The ring is carried along by the magnet by the action of the currents induced in it by the latter, but is always a quarter of an oscillation behind it. This second pendulum makes the contact closing the circuit between the battery and the bobbin that attracts the magnet.

"This clock starts as soon as the battery-circuit is closed, and assumes without regulation a steadiness of oscillation that seems never to have been reached before."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SANER TREATMENT OF THE INSANE

FEW persons escape brain-trouble, we are told by Dr. Ralph Reed, of Cincinnati, in a recent paper printed in *The Lancet-Clinic* (Cincinnati). It is as common, in its minor manifestations, as indigestion or a cold in the head. We should know how to recognize it, and at the same time we should discard the old idea that a single attack of brain-disease means the end of a man's usefulness. The laity should, in fact, take a somewhat "saner view of insanity," Dr. Reed thinks. He goes on:

"There is a feeling with many that when one has been definitely pronounced crazy, there is practically the end of him; the individual so afflicted becomes to his fellows as one apart, an object of fear, morbid curiosity, and abhorrence. This attitude of mind toward the insane is a pernicious one. Some one once made a remark which we frequently hear repeated by that class of people who have been so happily and wittily described by Gelett Burgess in his clever essay, 'Are You a Bromide?' The remark is typically bromidic. They say 'Everybody is a little crazy on some subject or another.' That is to say, each one of us has a screw loose somewhere in our mental machinery, and one has but to press the right button or move the right lever to be made aware, by a rattle or a squeak, of the defect. This view is, happily, a mistaken one, and its wide currency is dependent upon a confusion between the various idiosyncrasies, eccentricities, whimsicalities, and fads, possest by each one of us to a greater or less degree, and true brain disease.

"It is obvious that early training, environment, or natural differences of temperament, prevent us from reasoning with the same degree of accuracy and disinterested logic along every subject. There are ever some propositions for which we are, perhaps, always unreasonably hot, while toward other matters of equal importance we are icily cold. However, it is only because the old world has been worried, teased, and tormented out of its well-worn ruts by the fanatical partizans of this or that idea that we are sitting this evening in an artificially lighted hall discussing things abstract, instead of huddling about a fitful flame in some gloomy cavern discussing voraciously the concrete and reeking ribs or joints of the cave bear.

"Over and against the observation to the effect that every one has a little bit of the lunatic in him, I wish to place another observation, that has, along with the advantage of being almost as startling, the additional merit of being true: *While all of us are not partially insane all of the time, there are few of us who escape during our whole lives more or less mental derangement some of the time.*

"The brain, while occupying a situation somewhat more protected than the other organs . . . is just as much an organ of the body as the eye or the liver; hence it is no more immune to slight functional disturbances than is any other organ; and at the same time, when any other organ is seriously diseased, it seldom escapes the sympathetic wave of derangement and distress which sweeps over the whole organism. Even without apparent cause, most of us experience periods of depression, when the difficulties we most encounter seem much more difficult, when pleasures all seem stale, and we seriously doubt whether life is really worth the living. On the other hand, we frequently take what time proves to be an unfortunate step under the influence of hopes or enthusiasms, no doubt slightly pathological. Stretched upon a bed of illness, how differently the world looks to us! Perhaps we become self-depreciatory, and, viewing our past, we think of all the things we have left undone that we should have done, and regret the many things we did that we should not have done. We make many high resolves and fine resolutions, but on our recovery all these ideas are forgotten, and we proceed to live our lives in the same old way, just as we must live them in accordance with our natural character, training, and environment. On the other hand, instead of making us self-depreciatory, illness sometimes develops in the best of men an egotism and irritability. Where formerly they were considerate, they become exacting; where formerly their temperament was mild, it now becomes unbearable. Over and above these instances of slight temporary mental derangement, from which few of us escape, we have outside of our asylum walls a large class who are afflicted with some mental derangement of a not sufficiently serious nature to interfere with their work or social relations. These make up the large body of hystericals, many neurasthenics, psychasthenics, hypochondriacs, mental defectives, and others."

Is there any way to reduce the frequency of brain-trouble? Dr. Reed suggests, first, that we improve our school system by departing from our present dead level of uniformity, establishing more "uncommon schools for uncommon children." Next he would have us cut out of the text-books the exaggerated accounts of the horrible effects of alcohol, and substitute truer and saner temperance teaching. Thirdly, he thinks we should provide some wider "field for the frank and innocent expression of emotion." The cramping, repressive effect of modern commercialism has, he believes, a very injurious effect on the brain. Lastly, we should provide public institutions where brain-patients may go without being pointed at for the remainder of their lives as escaped lunatics. He says:

"I believe the day will come when it will be no more necessary to obtain a court commitment to send an insane patient to a public hospital for the treatment of insanity than it is now necessary to get an order from the court to send a patient to a hospital for treatment for any physical disease. It is a curious fact that there is scarcely a State in the Union where a patient can not be admitted to a private sanitarium without the publicity of a court commitment. This is exactly as it should be. Yet to send a patient to a State hospital requires, at least as far as the feelings of himself and his family are concerned, that he be treated like a criminal.

"I wish to make a plea for the establishment, in at least every city the size of Cincinnati, of a hospital and clinic for the care of the acutely insane and those suffering from psychoses in process of development. Such a hospital would not be, necessarily, very large or of costly construction, but should be well equipped with therapeutic appliances. A corps of nurses experienced in the care of the insane should be in attendance, and, in addition to free wards, there should be private rooms or wards where any physician could bring his own cases and care for them himself.

"The essential features of such a hospital should be that nothing in its name suggest insanity or asylums, and patients should be admitted without the formality of a legal commitment. I believe that a very large per cent. of even the very insane could be induced to go willingly to such a hospital. We would thus be able to bring our patients under observation and treatment long before they would submit to, or their friends would consent to, a court commitment. Many acute psychoses would recover in such a hospital, and the patients would not be compelled to go through life bearing stigma of once having been sent to an asylum. As the cases were recognized as incurable or chronic they would be transferred to a State hospital. Such a hospital would also afford teaching facilities that are now sadly lacking."

"THE physiologic value of flavors has been frequently commented upon," says *American Medicine* (New York), "and the subject deserves the widest publicity to check the growing tendency of a certain class of dietetists to consider that the only useful ingredients in foods are the tissue-building and energy-producing chemical compounds. Foods must possess much more than carbon and nitrogen to make them wholesome, and the laboratory takes no account of such intangible things as flavor and bouquet. It is now asserted that the high prices paid for certain pleasing foods is really money well spent, even if the 'nutritive' value is less than cheaper, more tasteless things. The craving for these dainties is an expression of a natural need, and health suffers if they are unattainable. Even savages have their occasional 'spreads,' the civilized 'banquet' is as old as civilization, and both seem to satisfy a wholesome craving."

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HOW EDUCATE THE YOUNG IN RELIGION?

THE present situation respecting the religious education of the young is peculiar. The "secular body" admit "the logical absence of religious instruction from our free public schools," and at the same time recognize a grave danger to the citizen and the State if the religious training of the young is entirely neglected. They are asking the churches what it is proposed to do. The churches, so far as they were able to speak in a collective capacity, confest to something of helplessness when the question came before the Federal Council in Philadelphia. The committee made its report, which after some discussion was voted down. "A great many suggestions were forthcoming," says *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), "so far as known, all of them unpractical or futile." A very general advisory resolution was adopted. It appears, observes *The Leader*, "that even the combined wisdom of more than thirty denominations is inadequate to solve the problem." This journal goes on to examine the situation:

"It is curious to think that the Church, which had the young for religious instruction long before the public school came into existence, should have failed to hold them, and then failed to recognize the danger their loss involved both to the individual and the State, and then should have its attention called to the matter by the secular body, and then have shown such incompetence to grasp the situation.

"It is a stunning fact that young people in general are not being instructed in religion and ethics to-day. In olden times practically all children were taught something of these vital factors in their development, in the home; there was very generally some form of family worship; and very generally the parents or grandparents stood openly and frankly for the common homely virtues, not fearing to urge their vital importance upon the young, nor feeling embarrassment in their advocacy. But to-day the family altar has become exceptional, and the parental homily but a memory.

"In olden times practically all children were taken—not sent—to church, or later, to Sunday-school, where they heard the reading of the Scriptures, perhaps not with higher critical comment, but at least, with reverence and faith. They listened to the prayer and sermon, and both had at least the flavor of sanctity. They recognized that men had immortal souls as well as bodies and brains, and that moral responsibility carried consequences to a considerable extreme on the other side of the grave! But now several of our young people are prone to remain away from the sanctuary, and the ministers refrain from any mention of religion and moral responsibility, fearing they may frighten away the few who continue to come!

"In olden time in the humble schools of the 'deestrict' the young received with the liberal education of the 'three R's' not a little of crude but very genuine moral instruction, and throughout the simple studies there was a strain of reverence for the good things of the common, every-day sort. But now we have refined that all away; we are so fearful of inclining the young mind in a direction the next century may not approve of, we are declining to influence it at all, and letting it go its own way, which the secular body is beginning to discover is not always the best way, and the religious body knew all along was not the best way. 'But what could it do about it?'"

Strange things have already been invented by those who are keen to have things done without the work of doing them, says *The Universalist Leader*, or who would quickly shift all personal responsibility upon the State. Some of the proposals are thus ventilated:

"The committee of the great Federal Council evidently did some hard work, and yet they had to propose but so artificial and arbitrary a scheme as the 'public-school authorities of the country setting apart Wednesday afternoons for the religious instruction of the children in their own churches and urging upon churches to avail themselves of the opportunity when granted.' That is, the State would make compulsory attendance upon religious instruction on Wednesday afternoons in the churches. This would of course involve large expense and great complexity of method, and the Federal Council rejected the proposition, and adopted a very mild resolution in which it was declared that 'it is the duty of the Church to provide religious instruction for the children, as well as the duty of parents to see that such instruction is given in the home.'

"Yet this mild resolution touches the heart of the matter: It is the duty of the Church to provide religious instruction for the children; that is certainly one thing the Church is for. It is the duty of parents to see that such instruction is given in the home. But we have little faith that either the Church or parents will do their duty, as they are now constituted. The Church management, in pulpit and pew, has no time to bother with such trifles as children, in the presence of its opportunity to 'make a popular hit of some kind and get the crowd!' The parents find not only the training of children but the very children themselves very bad form, and a disagreeable interference with the pursuit of pleasure!

"And it is all coming back finally to this: that the State is going to recognize the verdict of all history, that any education which leaves out religion is in the end disastrous to the individual and the State and will compel instruction in religion and ethics as quite as important as spelling and mathematics. How the State will do this is the serious question, which wise men in and out of public life, in and out of the Church must consider."

The Leader thinks that fundamentally the Federal Council was right when it said, "it is the duty of the Church to provide this instruction," but, it asks, how, when Church and State must be kept apart? It thinks we may some day be "wise enough to see the way to a Church separate from and yet a part of the State, and a State which makes use of the Church to which it gives abundant opportunity—and nothing else." Continuing:

"The proposition of the committee of the Federal Council of taking half a day from the public school and scattering the children among the different churches involves a certain interference with the regularity of the school work, also extra services and workers in the churches. And yet it was claimed that the public-school authorities say that, 'when the churches are ready to ask for such a privilege they will be ready to grant it.' But why on Wednesday afternoon? Why not on Sunday afternoon when the public schools would not be interfered with, and the churches are in session and workers on duty? Why can not the authorities compel its pupils to attend a two-hour session on Sunday as easily as a five-hour session during the week? There is no violation of individual religious liberty, as each is to go to his own church, where the record of his attendance and conduct and progress is kept. For those who are not identified with any church there could be religious and ethical instruction, entirely unsectarian, in the schoolhouses.

"Of course this scheme is only a little more practical than the other. It is, after all, only a scheme; it will excite the antagonism of those who look upon Sunday as a day of license to play ball, or golf, or go fishing! But does it not offer the opportunity for a practical test of instrumentalities already at hand?

"It certainly gives the churches the opportunity for which they have been crying, and it would be interesting to note how well they did their duty in providing religious instruction when they had a chance."

A CATHOLIC OPERA—An opera "full of Catholic atmosphere" is among the new offerings of Mr. Hammerstein this year. In this phrase *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) characterizes Massenet's "Juggler of Notre Dame" with which Miss Mary Garden has added one more to her successes. The opera, continues this journal, "is a miracle-play in a sympathetic musical setting, which delivers a simple message effectively and entertainingly." The story, as briefly told by this paper, is as follows:

"*Jean*, a forlorn young juggler, comes to the Public Square of Cluny, where the people are making merry upon a Mayday in the fourteenth century. His performance is a sorry one, and he is jeered by the crowd. The prior of the neighboring abbey appears, denounces *Jean's* irreverence, describes the punishments awaiting

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jugglers and their kind in the next world, and urges the boy to become a monk. He enters the monastery. The other monks, a painter, a sculptor, a poet, a musician, and so on, pay homage to the Blessed Virgin in their several ways, and arouse feelings of despair in *Jean* because there is nothing he can do to honor her. But his one friend, *Boniface*, the abbey cook, points out to him the virtues of simplicity and humility, and explains that even the humblest service of the meanest mortal is acceptable to her. This suggests to *Jean* the thought of performing before the Virgin's statue in the abbey chapel the only act of service for which he is fitted. Accordingly, he repairs secretly to the chapel, divests himself of his monk's garb and acts the antic entertainment of the juggler. He is surprized by his fellow monks, headed by the prior, who are about to eject him, when *Boniface* interferes, pointing to the statue of the Virgin, which is glowing with a mysterious light. Little *Jean*, prostrate at the foot of the altar, finally notices the illumination of the Virgin's face, and, thrilled with an ecstasy too strong for his frail body, passes away while the chant of the awestruck monks blends with the chorus of angelic voices in the distance."

TWENTIETH-CENTURY MISSIONS

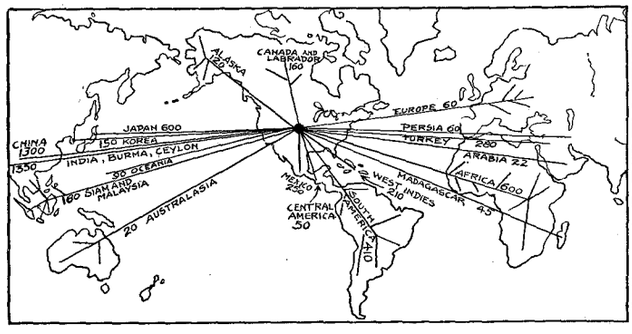
IN the past five years the number of missionaries sent out from Protestant churches in America has increased by fifteen per cent., says the editor of *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York). The British churches have doubled this increase and the Protestants of Continental Europe show an advance of twenty-five per cent. The apportionment to various fields from these centers is shown in the accompanying maps. America now sends out, we are told, "over 6,500 men and women to bear witness to Christ in the uttermost parts of the earth; Great Britain and Ireland support over 8,000 and Continental Europe over 3,000 missionaries." Further:

"The maps also show in what proportion India, China, and other heathen lands are receiving the messengers from the great Christian nations. India, for example, has some 1,350 missionaries from America, nearly double that number from Great Britain, and 400 from Europe. In Africa are working only about 600 Americans, while the Continent sends thither over 1,000, and the British over 1,400."

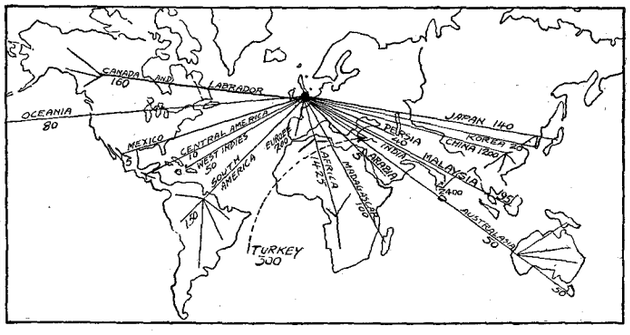
From the editorial in *The Missionary Review of the World* we glean some further information. "While there are 141,000 Protestant ministers in the United States, there are less than 6,000 American missionaries." The discrepancy between this and the number given above results from the fact that here Canadian missionaries are not counted. Some further statistical summaries are given thus:

"The increase in Protestant church-members at home was 290,000 or about 1.5 per cent., while abroad in American missions over 87,075 communicants were added, or about 12 per cent. The total number of native church-members added last year in all fields by all denominations was 164,674, or over 500 a day, and an average of about 8 converts for each missionary on the field.

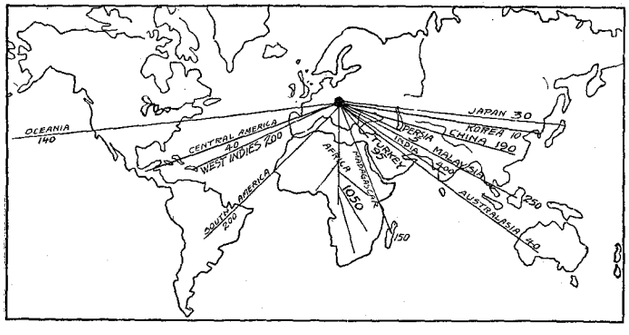
"It is even more significant to note that during the year of financial distress American gifts to foreign missions were increased by $602,000, while the income in Great Britain decreased by $96,000, and in other countries by $120,000. Is not this a clear and conclusive answer to the question: 'Are there any practical results from the laymen's missionary movement?'"



THE DISTRIBUTION OF 6,500 AMERICAN FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.



THE DISTRIBUTION OF 8,000 BRITISH FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.



THE DISTRIBUTION OF 3,000 EUROPEAN FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.
From the "Missionary Review of the World."

MISSIONARY DISTRIBUTION OF TO-DAY.

The above maps show an approximate comparison of the number of foreign missionaries sent out from America, Great Britain, and Continental Europe to each of the great mission fields of the world.

TWO VIEWS OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

THE recent Federal Council of the Churches of America witnessed to the fact that "the thirty-one church bodies represented were conscious that beneath all the differences of specific creeds and of government and worship, they were in accord on the great fundamentals of Christian truth and practise." Such is a Protestant view of this remarkable gathering, and for *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) which we quote, there is provided an "answer which all men can read and understand to the taunt of Roman Catholicism that under the play of private judgment Protestantism has so divided itself that its very followers are confused as to the essence of the Gospel, bewildered by conflicting voices crying out 'lo here' and 'lo there.'" *The Lutheran Observer* adds:

"The Federal Council is witness to the consciousness in the Protestantism of America that below all the surface differences there is a common platform of evangelical faith where they can meet and cooperate as brethren in Christ. The exercise of the right of private judgment has resulted in diversities of theological view and differences of administration, but through it all these differences worketh one and the same Spirit. Over against the external uniformity embodied in Roman ecclesiasticism, the Federal Council represents the Protestant principle of an inner unity pervading an outward diversity. There are lines of cleavage, but below them is one body in Christ. There are many folds, but only one Shepherd to whom they alike look for guidance, protection, and care.

"And this concrete reply which the Federal Council gives to Rome's taunt is at the same time a reply to the world's frequent

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sneer as it looks on our divided churches, 'Behold how these Christians love one another!' That exclamation must be changed from a sneer into the declaration of a recognized fact before the spectacle of the official delegates of the overwhelming mass of American Protestantism, representing a combined membership of about 18,000,000 and a constituency of about 50,000,000, coming together to deliberate in a fraternal spirit about the interests of Christ's kingdom, and in their deliberations maintaining the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace. If the meaning of our Lord's Prayer for the oneness of his people is that a manifestation of their inner unity is essential if the world is to believe, then the alinement of the evangelical Christian forces represented by the Federal Council goes far to remove an obstacle to men's faith in the advent and saving mission of the Son of God. . . . . .

"That the magnitude and significance of this movement of federation are being appreciated was shown by the fact that three additional church bodies were admitted to connection with the Federal Council at the Philadelphia meeting, including the Presbyterian Church South and the Swedish Augustana Synod, the largest synod in the General Council."

Another looker-on, the Pittsburg *Observer* (Roman Catholic), sees this gathering in the light of a "comedy." This is how that journal reports the solution of the "denominational" question in mission work:

"The convention had hardly elected a chairman, when the absurdity of the idea of uniting what is the outcome of disunion received a 'striking' illustration that was at the same time a 'killing' demonstration. A resolution was reported urging the closest possible federation of all Christian churches in foreign mission-fields so that there would be 'the elimination of denominational distinctions.' The document grated on the fine Methodistic tissue of Bishop Hoss, of Nashville; and so, taking the floor, he set about its demolition. He put this very disturbing conundrum before the heterogeneous assemblage: 'What denomination's doctrines are to be preached in foreign fields?' How was that pesky question to be answered? If denominational doctrines were to be preached as before, why had the convention been called? And how could unity of service be secured if denominational differences were permitted to remain in active 'statu quo?' What a great ado about nothing was the whole attempt at federation if there was to be no elimination of doctrines? The wrathy bishop went still further in his probing interrogatories. 'We may have too many denominations,' he cried, 'but who is going to cancel them?'

"This last question was truly consternating. The resolution calling for 'the elimination of denominational distinctions' practically demanded that only one denomination should have charge of the missionary foreign field and that all other denominations should be suppressed, and a new nondescript missionary creed be drafted to which all preaching in the foreign missionary field should conform. 'Unity,' shouted the bishop, 'is good, but liberty is better.'

"Then ensued the comedy part of the convention. The four hundred delegates voted out the part of the resolution that called for the elimination of 'denominational distinctions' and voted for the part that favored 'the closest possible federation of denominations.' Thus the mountain in labor throes did not bring forth as much even as the 'ridiculous mouse.' It agreed to disagree, and then paraded the adopted resolution as making progress!"

THE Y. M. C. A. AMONG NEGROES

IF Mr. Roosevelt could give the years that follow his exit from public life to an earnest effort "for the creation of a right feeling between the two races in America," he would render a greater service to the Republic than he has yet done." This opinion, exprest by *The Westminster* (Philadelphia), is occasioned by the recent laying of a corner-stone of a Young Men's Christian Association building by the negroes of the city of Washington, D. C. The event is regarded by this journal as memorable for two reasons. "First because it marks one distinct onward and upward step by this race which is receiving such unfair treatment from the Caucasian; and second, because the address made by the President of the United States at the ceremony was one of his best, entirely outside of politics, entirely free from impulse, and representative of the sort of feeling that should characterize the whole American nation." Speaking of this particular career among the many possible ones mapped out for Mr. Roosevelt's future *The Westminster* observes:

"Mr. Roosevelt, when he steps outside of the political arena and becomes just a common man among common men, speaking of things that pertain to the best interests of common manhood, is one of the great figures of the time. . . . The nation must have a leader who will be so wise and so persuasive that he can bring the white man and the black man into touch with each other; a touch that shall be fair and generous and divested of all sentimentalism, with no foolish thought in it of a social equality, or a social inequality, but which shall stand for absolute right for every man in the nation, whatever his race, and for an absolute respecting by every man of the rights of every other man. There is no need to plead that the rights of the white man shall be restricted; that question will take care of itself. If the white man finds his rights not respected very long, some one will be apt to be knocked down.

"It is the right of the black man that is not respected; and it is amazing and sad to see how the prejudice of the Northern white against the black man increases from year to year; how it says things against this poor unfortunate which it does not say against the immigrant who comes among us with no idea of liberty, thinking only that license to do as he pleases is liberty, who can not speak our language, who is ignorant of our traditions, and who is as objectionable in habit, in appearance, and in intercourse with man as the black can possibly be.

"Mr. Roosevelt's little epigram, 'All men up is better than some men down,' was striking and like him. One can go on with that sort of thing. All men honest is better than some men dishonest; all men good is better than some men bad; all men rich is better than some men poor; all men wise is better than some men ignorant; all men Christian is better than some men pagan. There is no end to that sort of expression, but easy as it is to repeat Mr. Roosevelt's refrain in varied language, it is nevertheless founded in a wise view of the best interests of the Republic. Up is always better than down, if by 'up' one means elevation in moral tone, in law-abiding life, in noble sentiment."

The organization about to receive a new home in Washington is not a solitary example. Others are to be found elsewhere, and their existence is always a hopeful sign. This new building will, so *The Westminster* believes, "go very far in Washington toward solving the question of the right advancement in the lines that pertain to the best things in life of the negro population of the great Capitol city." We read further:

"Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave $25,000 toward this building, and he has never made a better gift than that. It is not to a denomination, but to a movement, to an idea, and the interest to which he gives it is the very greatest before American life to-day. This new building means one united, systematic, Christian, educational effort on the part of young negro men for their fellows. That it may be successful in all its purposes should be the ardent wish of every good citizen. We look for the day, distant perhaps, but sure to come, when the brown man and the white man will speak of the things that concern their common interests in the Republic without the thought crossing the mind of any that either is different in race or color from the other. We do not expect to see race intermarriage, which seems to be the bogey that the South forever fears.

"Against that we should stand like a rock, if such a social wave should ever sweep in against us. It can never be. The African does not wish it, nor does the Caucasian. Here and there, there may be abnormal cases, but they only serve to emphasize the law that race amalgamation between African and Caucasian is impossible. But we do look for the day when absolute fairness of man to man, under the flag that we all love, shall be the law in this nation; when a man shall have a right to be black if God has made him black, and just as black as God has chosen to make him, without having any other man say, 'You have no rights under the law to respectable treatment at our hands.'"

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MR. MORGAN AS A BOOK-LOVER

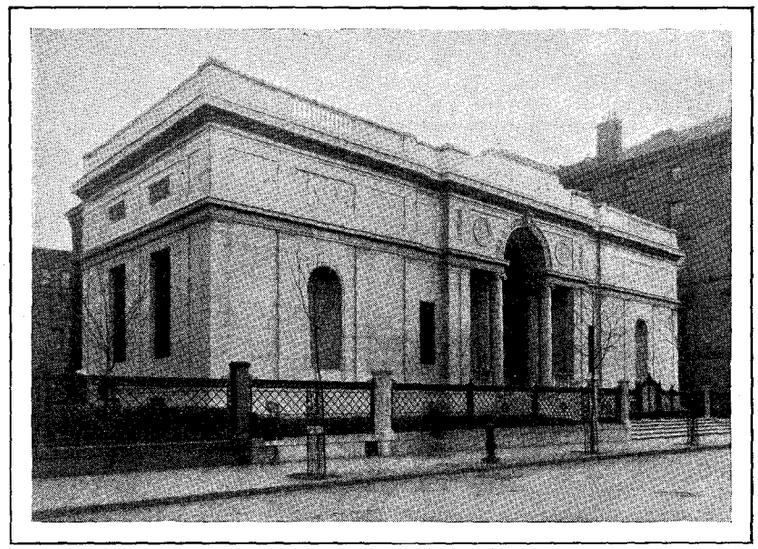
THE world of to-day knows Mr. J. P. Morgan as a multimillionaire, the world of to-morrow will think of him as a lover and collector of books. This anticipation of the verdict of posterity is to be found in the London *Times* (December 4), which, simultaneously with *The Times* of New York, publishes not only a description of the famous library on East Thirty-sixth Street but also an editorial of a column length in which Mr. Morgan's position, present and prospective, is appraised. His possessions are called "the most wonderful of all collections formed by the most wonderful collector of our time, perhaps of any time." "There is no one with whom we can compare him," says the correspondent who describes the library, "except, perhaps, Lorenzo de Medici, and he surpasses even that prince in the catholicity of his taste." But he is like "Il Magnifico," it is asserted, "in the knowledge he possesses of books, and pictures, and prints, and faience, and tapestries; indeed, of every object he collects." Mr. Morgan's supreme distinction, however, is in the possession of his library, as the editorial writer of *The Times* thus avers:

"As all the world knows, Mr. Morgan has been for years the most irresistible of buyers in many directions. Books, manuscripts, pictures, miniatures, majolica, enamels, porcelain—all pass into his possession in the same profusion. But it is only his library that is absolutely unique. His pictures, fine as they are, do not form an assemblage finer than many of those which still remain in the great houses of England; tho whether we shall be able to say the same a few years hence, none can tell. In Oriental porcelain, the vast collection with which he has furnished a great room in the Metropolitan Museum is scarcely better than that which Mr. Salting has lent to South Kensington, and the treasures of his Gothic and Renaissance collection are not yet unsurpassed.

"But in the department of books and MSS., no private gathering in the world is at once so choice, so perfect, and so all-embracing. The truth is that these things, almost alone among the fine productions of the past, are still to be had, or were when he came into the market. The late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild came to this conclusion and began to collect splendid books when he despaired of finding anything else good enough for his exacting taste. He just began, and died. Mr. Morgan has been more fortunate, and bolder. He has been buying books for years, and has stored them in that exquisite marble building off Madison Avenue, the masterpiece of Mr. Charles McKim. . . . . .

"With its contents, this jealously guarded treasure-house is one of the wonders of the world. Perfectly housed and perfectly arranged, these priceless possessions form just such a collection as a man of fine taste might have formed if he had had the pick of ten thousand of the choicest volumes in the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale. Here are the finest missals, the finest autographs of the best books—a series from the Golden Gospels of the seventh century down to Byron and Charlotte Brontë; Gutenbergs and Caxtons, whole series from the presses of Venice, Florence, and Augsburg; the loveliest of French Books of Hours, the most perfect of Aldines, the rarest and the 'tallest' of Elzevirs. Scarcely anywhere else may one see such bindings in such profusion. It is some little consolation for English people that Mrs. Rylands was in time to secure the Crauford metallic bindings, which are now safe in Manchester, but save for these the Morgan library contains nearly all the finest bindings that have come into the market during the last thirty years—Eves and Le Gascons, Samuel Mearns and Roger Paynes, Duseuils and Padeloups and Deromes. To wander among these rarities, to be allowed to handle them, is for the privileged bibliophile the rarest of joys."

Coincidently almost with the publication of this article were published reports of the sale of the great library owned by Lord Amherst, of Hackney. The fact is universally accepted that the fifteen Caxtons, the prize of the Amherst Library, were privately transferred to the possession of Mr. Morgan just prior to the public sale. His library, in respect to its examples of early English printing, is thereby bewilderingly rich. "The making of such a library," observes the writer, "has never been possible till the present time." It is the outcome of the age of millionaires, when men exist who can not possibly spend in a normal manner all they have, and hence "are driven by a kind of social compulsion to 'collect.'" But for this more than money is required. It takes "taste," for one thing; and, says the writer, men like Mr. Frick, Mr. Altman, Mr. Widener in America, and Mr. Rodolphe Kann in Paris come under that category. But Mr. Morgan is the "one man out of a hundred," possessing genius. The "genius" is thus described:



WHERE THE MORGAN LIBRARY IS HOUSED.

This building in East Thirty-Sixth Street holds a collection of books and manuscripts compared to which "no private gathering in the world is at once so choice, so perfect, and so all-embracing."

"As in business, so in art-collecting. Its secret is the union of means, information, and courage. It was curiously significant that Mr. Morgan stopt the panic in New York a year ago in that very room which our correspondent describes—that exquisite 'study' of his in the marble library. There, among the Donatellos and Verrocchios, he sat night after night till the small hours, receiving reports and giving orders like a general in action, till the battle was won and confidence restored.

"The same qualities of mind and will have been shown in the making of the collections. The money was there—any quantity of it. Then came the will to possess the best, and the best only; and then a network of information, reaching all over Europe, with the best eyes looking out for him, not only in London and Paris, but in Italy, Spain, and even Greece. It was in Greece that the Byron manuscripts were found, and the story of their acquisition, which occupied, we believe, two years, would, if fully told, have supplied Mr. Dibdin with material for a thrilling volume. Of course nine out of ten of the offers made to such a collector are worthless; but the tenth is perhaps a treasure. His agents watch for him, and now and again there results a *coup*, such as the purchase, two or three years ago, of one of the most perfect small collections of books in England, made by an unknown man, who had worked in silence and kept his possessions secret from all the world.

"It is indeed difficult to resist a buyer so wealthy, so determined, and so well-informed."

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SINGING IN ENGLISH

SO nearly universal is the wretched fashion in which the English language is sung by English-speaking singers that "the public is convinced that the fault lies with the language and not with the singers themselves." But Mr. Francis Rogers, a prominent American singer who says this, begs the "dear and long-suffering public" not to be "imposed upon any longer." If the words that a singer is supposed to be uttering can not be understood, Mr. Rogers would have us believe that the fault is entirely the singer's, not the hearer's nor that of the "common language." The old saying that "He who says well, sings well," has a converse—"The singer who can not say his words intelligibly and beautifully doesn't know how to sing." These things are said by Mr. Rogers in *Scribner's* for January, apropos of the announcement that this year the long-standing rule of operas in foreign tongues will be broken by some experiments in English. The conditions we have long "put up with" he sees in this light:

FRANCIS ROGERS,

The well-known singer, who declares that "the singer who can not say his words intelligibly and beautifully doesn't know how to sing."

"The patience of the American public is proverbial, and nowhere is this patience more strikingly exemplified than in our fashionable opera-houses. Only a patient and bewildered public would, year after year, listen to opera sung in languages which, for the most part, they do not understand, when, by the assertion of their plain rights, they could hear them sung in the vernacular. The book of an opera means a great deal to its composer, and it ought to mean at least something to the public. It is not enough to have a vague knowledge of the plot; one should be able to follow the dialog. Mr. Mahler has proved in his conducting of some of the great Wagner operas that a properly controlled orchestra does not drown the singers' voices. Of last season's cast of 'Tristan and Isolde,' at the Metropolitan, three of the principal singers, Fremstad, Homer, and Blass, are Americans; if the opera had been sung in a good English translation, how much more thoroughly the great mass of the public would have enjoyed the beauties of this masterpiece of composition! In all the great opera-houses of continental Europe one hears only the language of the country, and foreign singers are not engaged until they have mastered it. We certainly have the right to exact a similar capacity from our high-priced foreign songsters. It is only laziness on their part, and unadmirable patience on ours, which delays this desideratum."

So long as we treat music as an "exotic art, holding it at arm's length," avers Mr. Rogers, so long we, as a nation, will "continue to be unmusical (even tho we may merit the name of music-lovers), and creatively of no account at all in the eyes of the great musical world." Mr. Rogers addresses himself with spirit to the charge that our language is "unmelodious, ill-adapted to musical uses, and unsingable." He says:

"Against this too generally accepted explanation I wish to protest most emphatically. We have a poetic literature of marvelous richness. Only the Germans can lay claim to a lyric wealth as great as ours. The language we inherit is an extraordinarily rich one. A German authority credits it with a vocabulary three times as large as that of its nearest competitor, German, and ten times as large as that of French, the poorest, in number of words, of all the great languages. With such an enormous fund of words to choose from it seems as if we not only should be able to express our thoughts with unparalleled exactness and subtlety, but also with unequaled variety of sound. Further, it is probable that English surpasses the other three great languages of song, German, Italian, and French, in number of distinguishable vowel sounds, but in questions of ear authorities usually differ, and it is hazardous to claim in this an indubitable supremacy. It seems certain, however, that English has rather more than twice as many vowel sounds as Italian (the poorest language in this respect), which has only seven or eight.

"Again, it is asserted that the sound of English is unmelodious because of its many consonants, but we are no richer in consonants than the Germans, and German is accepted as a suitable vehicle for song. Furthermore, a richness and variety in consonant sounds adds to the vocal expressiveness of a language, as the best German singers have amply proved. Italian is the easiest language in which to sing because it contains the fewest vowels and consonants, and, for the same reason, is, despite certain obvious beauties, the most limited in its range. It is easy to illustrate the beauty of our mother-tongue, considered merely as sound. I quote a few lines from four standard poets, chosen almost at random. Their indisputable loveliness is owing in very large part to the richness, beauty, and grouping of the consonant sounds.

When to the Sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past,

Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow,
For precious friends hid in death's dateless night.
—SHAKESPEARE.

That thou, light-wingèd Dryad of the trees,
In some melodious plot
Of beechen green, and shadows numberless,
Singest of summer in full-throated ease.
Through verdurous glooms and winding mossy ways.
—KEATS.

There is sweet music here that softer falls
Than petals from blown roses on the grass,
Or night-dews on still waters between walls
Of shadowy granite, in a gleaming pass.
—TENNYSON.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbow'd.
—HENLEY.

"These lines are, I grant, hard to read well and still harder to sing, but the difficult is not the impossible, and the singer who can deliver skilfully such verbal beauties as these has at his command a choice of exquisite effects of sound such as he could obtain from no French or Italian sources."

ART BY "CONCOCTION"

THE sensation of the Academy exhibition this year is not so much a picture as a question in ethics. Mr. Henry B. Fuller's prize picture, "The Triumph of Truth Over Error" is confessedly the work of several hands and brains, and the question posed is, To what extent may an artist sign work which is only in part his own? Mr. Fuller is frank in admitting help derived from the late Mr. Saint-Gaudens, from Mr. Everett Shinn, and from others. One critic set the ball of reprobation rolling by saying that "the whole decoration wears an air of concoction, even of collaboration." From what followed, you would think, says *The Evening Sun* (New York), that "'concoction' was an evil thing which no jury ought to countenance or encourage." The outcry of the critics has called forth a pronouncement from the chairman of the Academy jury to the effect that assistance in the production of a purely decorative picture is quite proper, with this qualification: The artist-employer, it is said, "has a right to call a canvas his own when he has gone over all the colors put in by his assistants, but under no other circumstances." "If Mr. Fuller followed merely the course of other painters in preparing large decorative canvases," says the chairman, "that is, have assistants to prepare the preliminary work and then go over the whole himself, there was no cause for criticism. It might have been wiser

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may be to have allowed the assisting artists to sign the canvas if their contributory work stood in the final painting." The New York *Evening Post* thinks that such a rule is unfair, tho "it has the advantage of bringing its critics face to face with matters of some weight which artists have yet to thresh out." *The Evening Post* goes further:

"Tradition is against such strict construction. The *ateliers* tell of whole figures in Michelangelo's frescoes being done, from blocking to finishing, by unknown apprentices. It is contrary to human nature to suppose that the master of any old art-factory took the trouble, just for conscience' sake, to retouch any helper's stroke that pleased him. What is it that we demand in a picture signed by an assisted artist? Simply his inspiration, realized in his own way. The thought should be as he thinks it; the composition his own arranging, and the colors the choosing of his own fancy. In short, he must be master, and all others servants. If he can convey his ideas to the latter so clearly that they work in the ochres just as he wishes, he is all the greater master, perhaps, for this knack of using men as brushes. Usually, the artist has to talk with his palette; so the subtlest and best in every aided picture is his own handiwork. But it is conceivable that nine-tenths of the pigment might have been spread by the staff, and the result yet be truly the master's own creation,. Literary folk have delegated their labors more successfully, and with fewer scruples. Dickens trained some clever young gentlemen to write editorials in his style and for his column. Dumas probably did not know, save vaguely, more than half the chapters of some of his novels. Some open-hearted young Frenchmen confess that they wrote the best passages in Daudet."

This same journal points out the necessity of making a distinction that seems to have been overlooked. "It is one thing," we read, "to employ helpers for the more or less mechanical execution of an idea, and quite another to retain experts to develop and polish up one's conception." More:

"The difference need not be an ethical one; but it easily becomes such when ignored. The artist who defends factory work by appealing to tradition may find himself doing things under that name which were never dreamed of in ancient studios. If Raphael had received a rush order for a Madonna, when he was busy or felt stupid, would he have asked one brother of the brush to suggest and sketch the pose, another to choose and paint the drapery, and a third to arrange the background? So long as he was not openly collaborating, the old master probably insisted upon being the master of his *atelier;* his it was to give orders, his assistants had to obey. That did not prevent him from accepting hints; but the latter were always about *his* ideas; they did not furnish ideas.

"This is not hair-splitting. To be sure, it is by no means easy to mark the distinction precisely in concrete cases. We can not always say that an assistant's stroke or a critical comment has or has not given a picture its soul. A gallon of paint put in by a hired boy may do less to rob the artist of his title to the canvas than a grunt from a highly esteemed authority on anatomy. Nevertheless, the abstract criterion can never be obscure to the artist himself. He must know whether he has carried out his plan with somebody's aid or whether somebody else has aided him in finding a plan to be carried out. In one case, he is master; in the other, a manufacturer employing specialists.

"Whether one does wrong in retaining specialists, however, depends wholly upon the public knowledge of the procedure. If it is generally understood that Splasher's signature on a landscape means only that Splasher was the capitalist, promoter, and president of the venture, what harm can befall anybody save the unhappy critic who has to hunt for individuality? Indeed, such an understanding might prove wonderfully beneficent. It would discourage snobs from raving over dingy, wretched pictures just because great men executed them. And it might even better the quality of contemporary art. The honest lover of beauty really cares only for results. If five specialists can produce a better picture than one, then, for goodness' sake, let them do so. Individual work is preferred as a rule, but only because it is superior to school work. The fact remains that modern Western art has never encouraged the true specialist as much as it should. In China, so the story runs, some men have spent all their lives painting tigers' paws, and others the flight of cranes. Who knows how many crudities of thought and technic in our galleries, and how much of the indescribable perfection of Asiatic masterpieces are thus explained?"

The Evening Sun (New York) seizes as usual an occasion for larking with serious men and purposes, and accuses the Academi-

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TRIUMPH OF TRUTH OVER ERROR,

Mr. Fuller's painting which has stirred up the critics because several hands were employed in its production.

cians of paying off a score on the critics. That fraternity, it is stated, have always grumbled at the manner in which the award has been made; so the Academy jury has sought to silence them "by selecting as the 'most meritorious' picture a picture which is, as it were, a little epitome of the whole Academy, the majority of American painters outside the Academy, one or two modern European schools, and some of the ancients." *The Evening Sun* goes on "cavorting":

"Personally we do not quite believe in the existence of Mr. Fuller, but why should the critics be troubled on that account? Mr. Fuller, or the school that goes under that name, acknowledges the cooperation of any number of painters and sculptors and authors—beginning with Mr. Saint-Gaudens, who, as our chief art critic has told us, is the very quintessence of ancient Greece and something more besides. But our own opinion is that Mr. Fuller is a hypothetical person standing for the National Academy, the late Society of American Artists, the Ten American Painters, the Twelve Apostles of Art, a few of the Eight and the League of the Twenty-three. This hypothetical Mr. Fuller is said to have embodied the thoughts of so many artists in his work that if he were to make full acknowledgment their names would cover the canvas. Moreover, he confesses his indebtedness to a book 'the name of which he has unfortunately forgotten.' We can help him. The indirect effect of Mr. Caffin, Dr. Sturgis, and the whole How school is obvious, but the book he has particularly in mind is unquestionably that *chef d'œuvre* of our second-best art critic—'Science and Health with a Key to the Scriptures.'"

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WHY COLLEGE GIRLS FAIL ON THE STAGE

COLLEGE-BRED girls who go on the stage nearly always fail, we are told, because they can not forget that they are better than their associates. "Young women of high breeding, excellent moral character, refined tastes, and well-trained minds" are attempting the stage as a profession in numbers "greater than most persons think," says Mr. James L. Ford. But the writer does not "know of a single woman of this sort who has really achieved any great success on our stage," whereas "scores who have sprung from the humblest beginnings" are "now actresses of the highest rank." Mr. Ford, who writes in *McClure's* (January), charges the failure of this class to their "wrong attitude of mind." If instead of the aloofness or condescension that the college-bred girl maintains she could "learn to judge people, not by the education or breeding or polish that they owe to some one else, but to their own capacity for self-sacrifice," it would not be long, he thinks, "before her humility of mind will qualify her for professional advancement." Mr. Ford sees the majority of cases in this light:

"It is taken for granted that the girl who goes on the stage is lowering herself socially; and this point of view is especially virulent in small provincial towns. Her friends shake their heads sadly at the thought of 'the evil associations of the theater,' while ancient family connections come out of the mist to utter warning cries and relate dismal stories of young women who have lost caste through their connection with the playhouse. These birds of ill-omen fill the minds of the mother, the grandmother, the maiden aunt, the elder sister, and the lean and slippered grandsire with gloomy forebodings, and, since not one of them has ever been behind the curtain-line in a theater or known a single member of the theatrical profession, they are all prodigal with advice.

"'Remember that you're a lady!' 'Don't forget that you come of a refined Christian family!' 'Be careful not to associate with any of the girls in the company!' 'Be sure you hold yourself above the rest of them, for they're probably no better than they should be!'

"It is with these cries ringing in her ears and these charitable precepts filling her mind that the young girl of liberal education enters the narrow door and sets foot in the drafty passage that she hopes will lead her to the field of glory and success. Ah, if she only *could* forget that she is a lady, and comes of a refined family, and has always moved in the best society! There might be some chance for her then. But she can not forget it; her friends and relatives will not allow her to. Nor are her earlier professional experiences of a kind calculated to shut out from her mind the warning shouts of the anxious and ignorant ones that followed her to the very threshold of the stage door.

"Ambitious to succeed and willing to begin at the very bottom, she joins a company as extra lady, and finds herself dressing in the same room with half-a-dozen young women who have not had her advantages of birth and education. They have come from the lower ranks of life, are unable to speak the English language with the accent demanded of good breeding, and are perhaps even frank to the point of vulgarity in their manners and speech. It may be that there is not a single member of the company, from the star down, who is not inferior to this novice in the matter of education, good manners, and the niceties of diction. The educated girl can not help feeling herself above them, but if she yields to this consciousness it will certainly show in her acting, and it is not unlikely that she will allow a contempt for her audience to grow upon her also. Then she is lost beyond reclaim, and, while she is standing still or retrograding in the profession, the daughter of the village cobbler, who had no advantages whatever, either social or educational, will very likely be advancing. For this one has been quick to realize her inferiority to her associates. To her the star seems a miracle of fine manners, and the young college-bred girl a marvel of learning and fashionable grace. Her attitude of mind is one of humility and imitation, and it is not surprizing that on the stage she should unconsciously place herself, not only beneath her associates, but beneath the audience as well."

If the superior young woman could learn to judge from the standpoint of self-sacrifice, she "will find that this one is supporting her mother from her small salary, that one helping to educate her younger brother, and a third actually stinting herself in food and clothes for the sake of an invalid sister."

AS SEEN BY THE DANE

A EUROPEAN with the method of an entomologist has recently been in America collecting specimens He seems to have captured the American author and after getting him safely home in his tin box, has fixt him under the microscope with curious results. The European in question is Johannes V. Jensen, a Danish writer, who has lately issued a volume of essays under the title "Die Neue Welt" (The New World). Mark Twain and Walt Whitman are typical specimens, according to this vivisector, of our writers of literature, which he admits is "national and individual." That they both began their careers as journalists is set forth as quite consonant with the intellectual life of America, which "in general takes its cue from the day; while Europe derives hers from history." American literature is characterized by this writer as "journalism under exceptionally favorable circumstances, or it may be said to have developed by natural selection from the newspaper men who were gifted beyond the scope of the daily world." By aid of the microscope the Danish writer sees these wonders:

"The American author looks like all other adult human beings and behaves as an ordinary male. His psychological curiosity goes only to a certain point—what is beyond does not concern literature, but medicine. Above all he is a gentleman, who by the discipline of generations has acquired the conviction that one can excel others only by a greater capacity for work and by civic integrity. He has a normally functioning brain, relies implicitly upon life, and from childhood has been accustomed to a rapid *tempo*. Circumstances, education, and talent have introduced him to a newspaper as contributor, and in this quality he embraces life with ardor, until some day he bubbles over and feels forced to write a vivid, brilliant, but much too long article. Thus a book is created, the book of one that knows, that understands something of gold-mining in Alaska or the board-of-trade panic in Chicago or of life in the big forests. . . . America, America. He has begun to triumph. But when the attention of the people has chosen to fix itself upon his book, one book out of thousands; and the man thereby becomes famous, whatever his name may be; and he is suddenly discovered as something unique, one of the elect; he no longer can move about among the minor quantities—is it not so? He is no pauper. He is an American, and a modern man. He is at the root of his being an anonymous person and therein rests his nobility. He is a citizen of the world of democracy."

Such being the type of man who produces the American literature, the untraveled Dane must be consumed with curiosity as to the kind of literature produced by this new genus. Mr. Jensen is ready to enlighten him. He writes:

"America has at present the most fertile literature of the civilized world. The American, fresh, quick, industrious, and emotional, is about to discover himself. One powerful book after another comes to the surface, and almost all these writers know something. They are not of a gild outside of life, but they are American men who have kept pace with their time, have traded, speculated, dug gold, sailed, hungered, gambled, dived, hunted, ascended in a balloon, until an inner pressure overpowered them, so that besides living their life they felt they had to describe it. They are all ardent lovers of life, of change, of activity, of the new atmosphere. They understand faces, game, the solitude of the woods, tramping, and, again, men. Their souls are inspired with a love of nature, felt by generations before them and stimulated by the hardening temperature of American society. They have appetites, but are without urgent instincts. They have no petty private life clinging to them for which they solicit the sympathy of the world. They live by producing, because even that is work. Never has the savage yet noble nature of America had such sane guardians; never has the language been so well adapted to things and been so rich as at the present time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A viaduct on one of the existing lines.

Present mode of transportation in a county for which a railroad is projected.

New cut completed on a road now under construction.

RAILROAD-BUILDING IN ALASKA.

See articles on pages 32, 33 and 34.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

A YEAR'S IMPROVEMENT

Some striking figures have been compiled to show the changes which have come over Stock-Exchange values in the year now closed. As commented on in the *New York Times*, they make an encouraging showing. In security values alone the year 1907 witnessed a loss of $5,804,000,000—these figures being, moreover, only "a partial reckoning." The *Times* says:

"Ordinarily the sequel to such a collapse is a prolonged depression and disorder of all trade and industry. What has happened is such recuperation as is amazing, even excessive in the view of some. Specifications would be invidious, but the Wall-Street "averages" make this comparison:

Industrials.	Railways
Dec. 23, '08...85.48	Dec. 23, '08...118.14
Dec. 25, '07...58.00	Dec. 25, '07... 87.61

"Industrials have risen 27 points, and have only to rise 11 more to reach the best of 1907, before the panic. Rails have risen 31 points, and have to rise only 13 to reach antepanic heights.

"Nor is this all. Never before was the distribution of stocks so general, so that larger numbers than ever—no less than 1,600,000—share in the betterment of the companies, and of classes who ordinarily are indifferent to the movement of prices. Wages have been maintained better than in any previous reaction, particularly well by such undertakings as are represented in the above comparisons."

Among many of those stocks to which the Stock Exchange gives closest attention gains of 20, 30, and even 40 points were made. Fifteen active stocks are selected for comparisons, as follows:

	Christmas, 1907.	Christmas, 1908.
Amalgamated Cop.	46⅞	82¼
Amer. Smelting	70⅛	81¾
Atchison	70¾	97⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	81⅛	109⅝
St. Paul	104½	148⅝
Great Northern pf	116⅜	145½
Northern Pacific	117¼	141⅛
New York Central	90½	122⅜
Pennsylvania	109½	130
Reading	93½	139¾
Southern Pacific	73⅝	119⅝
Union Pacific	117¾	180⅞
United States Steel	26⅜	53⅞
United States Steel pf	87¾	112½
Wabash pf	18	48⅝

It remains to add that while a year ago brokers in New York were paying from 6 to 25 per cent. to carry stocks, the most that they had to pay the day before Christmas for call loans was 3¼. The banks on the same day had a surplus reserve of more than $10,000,000. A year ago they had a deficit of more than $31,000,000.

THE STATE OF TRADE

In its issue of December 19, *Bradstreet's* remarks that while trade had shown further expansion, buying being equal to, or slightly in excess of last year, there was "a perceptible feeling of disappointment discernible at the failure to expand more largely. But this condition was due to "early expectations having been keyed too high." Large centers have been doing well; it is the smaller cities which report lighter business, the demand shifting to cheaper articles. Wholesale trade was reported by the same authority as "quiet, except for some hurry orders to sort up depleted stocks." Leading industries reported gradual gains, but progress back to normal conditions had been slow. On the whole, the general tendency in large lines was "to mark time until after the return of the New Year."

Dun's Review for the same date reported a somewhat more gratifying condition. Holiday trade being active and "most sections reporting a substantial increase over the volume a year ago." Returning salesmen had brought "only fair orders, while expressing confidence in 1909," contracts for the spring having been "most encouraging." Collections for the most part had been better; this statement was made by *Bradstreet's* also.

Gross earnings of railroads in November made better comparisons with the figures of 1907, "tho the pace toward heavier totals," says *Bradstreet's*, "is a slow one, this fact being evidenced by the slowness with which idle cars decrease." While the betterment was relative rather than absolute, "the trend pointed to more welcome results in the near future." The report for November, as regards percentage of change, altho only slightly better than that for October, was "really the most favorable that has appeared within a twelve-month period." A heavier upward swing had been expected, especially in the West, but warm weather and the election uncertainties had so unsettled many minds that the movement in various kinds of traffic had been retarded.

The Boston correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* insists that no thoughtful person should be discouraged because the return to normal conditions is not more rapid. "Things," he says, "are slowly shaping themselves for a substantial improvement." This in Boston is quite generally taken for granted, but most persons incline to the belief that the world's industries "will make haste slowly for some months to come."

A writer in the home office of the same paper discusses the question "What have we really accomplished since October by way of return prosperity," as follows:

"A trained economist, when this question is put to him as regards either a past or a present situation has several tests to apply. The iron output is one; bank clearings another, business failures a third, and transactions on the Stock Exchange a fourth. The testimony of November's iron production is commonly called disappointing, because increase in daily output over October was only 4 per cent., increase in capacity December 1, only 5 per cent. over November 1, and both of them far below the same date in such a year as 1906. But against this must be placed the fact that November's output reflected a steady and unbroken increase over midsummer, making daily production larger by 56 per cent. than that of January—a far more rapid rate of increase than in any previous after-panic year.

"November bank clearings in the United States, with their increase of 7 per cent. over October, their approach within 5 per cent. even of the enormous exchanges of November, 1906, and the actual exceeding of the figures of 1906 in the returns of the agricultural West, are singularly striking facts. Expanded as they undoubtedly were by the outburst of speculation and by an abnormally early movement of the wheat to market, they must nevertheless have had a real substratum of legitimate business operations underneath them. Business failures in November were in number the smallest of any month this year, barring September, and in liabilities the smallest of any month. They do, it must be admitted, still compare unfavorably with the November record of any year in the decade past except 1907, but they none the less show consecutive improvement.

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The Boston correspondent already quoted says most business men now know "that the swift return to prosperity prophesied by impulsive people immediately after the November election has not come in the shape predicted." He then points out some of the reasons additional to conditions in our own country why these prophecies have not been fulfilled:

"Why have not the predictions of the election-week prophets been fulfilled? First, because there appears to have been no striking change for the better in the world-wide fundamental conditions of the economic situation, and second, no doubt, because of impending tariff revision. Of these two facts, the second is the more clearly perceived by the average American. It is playing a large part in determining his industrial policies at this time.

"But the fact of first importance, in my judgment, is the impoverished character of international finance. There is hardly a corner of the civilized world where the acute consequences of reckless extravagance do not stare one in the face. And these consequences are not such as can be instantaneously got rid of by acts of repentance; it is a case of taking one's medicine whether one will or no. To change the figure, the world has danced and is now trying to pay the fiddler, who has been busy in recent months in getting his bill in, but who has by no means got his check.

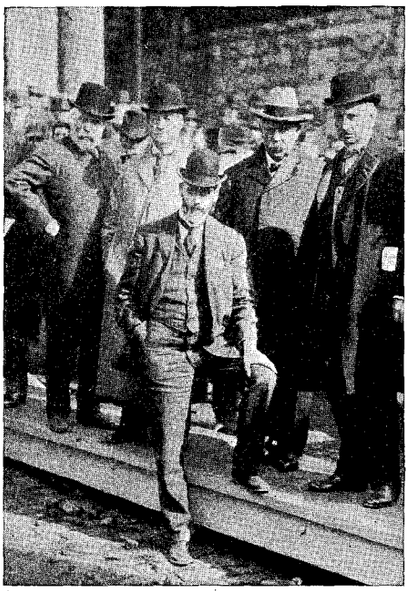
"It should not be necessary to enumerate in detail the national governments with great budget deficiencies, or to call attention to the fact that Great Britain has got to raise annually from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 of new money for old-age pensions, to say nothing of the cost of Mr. Asquith's new naval policy, or to remind the reader of the Kaiser's eagerness for more ships, or to cite the fact of Russia's immense need of money, as evidenced by her latest proposed bond issue. Again, the enormous treasury deficit and the enormously increasing annual expenditures of the Government of the United States are known to all.

"Less familiar are the chaotic facts of Oriental finance. China's currency is demoralized, and her industry stagnant. Japan has capitalized the past, present, and future with a jauntiness that has excited both the admiration and the apprehension of other nations. India is alive with economic and political discontent, a factor of no slight consequence to international finance. Probably no better criterion of private industry in the East could be desired than the recent low quotations on silver.

"Viewing the situation fundamentally, there seems no good reason to look for any great increase in the industrial pace of the world this winter. It is in the air of both Europe and America that the brake was not applied a moment too soon to the great boom of the decade following our war with Spain. The wonder is, in the minds of very many thoughtful people, that the world came off as well as it did. In view of what are considered the absolutely necessary commitments of capital on the part of national governments in the near future, there is a feeling that private industry should go slow in spreading itself anew."

THE DEMAND FOR BONDS

One of the notable features of the recent activity on stock exchanges has been the interest in bonds. During the week ending December 19, for example, the par value of those sold on the New York Stock Exchange was $38,769,000, which is regarded as the heaviest week's trading of the year.



JAMES J. HILL

About to start from St. Paul on a tour of inspection. Mr. Hill is the man at the left, with his hand resting against his hip. At the extreme right of the picture stands Congressman Burton of Cleveland, now a candidate for Senator from Ohio.

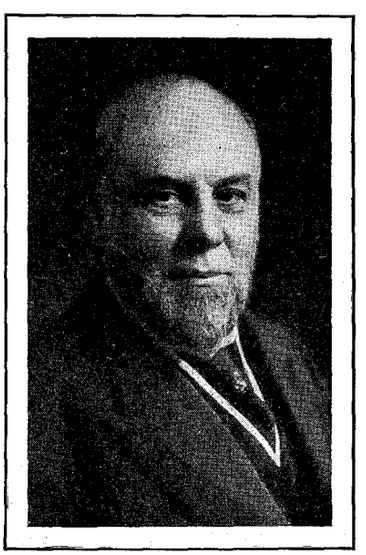
If to these figures are added the sales made privately, it is believed that the total will represent as large a business as was ever done in a single week in New York. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* says of maximum bond sales in other years:

"While total sales on the Exchange since January 1, $981,099,520, were, excepting 1905, when the volume was $6,000,000 greater, the largest on record, the 'after-election business' this year was really below that of 1904. From the last of October to the middle of December $271,251,000 bonds were traded in during 1904, as against $200,749,000 this year. The same period in other active bond markets yielded sales of $139,083,000 in 1901, $136,330,000 in 1900, $195,731,000 in 1898 and $74,673 in 1899."

The writer then discusses the question "how far the extraordinary dealings of this year have anticipated the January reinvestment demand," as follows:

"The January showing of other years is interesting. Following the furious bond market of December, 1904, activity continued into January, with a violent break before the month was half over. There was a similar movement in January, 1901, the month ending with general net declines. Record trading followed the December advance of 1898, the succeeding month contributing total sales of $144,579,340 bonds, a volume never before equaled in a single month.

"In January, 1906, the very heavy railway security issues came up on a market that had not yet recovered from the 125-per-cent. call loan rate of the month before and prices collapsed as a result. Such advances since last November's election as 13¼ points in Interborough-Metropolitan, 12 in Wabash, 3½ in Norfolk & Western, and from two to three points in various other active issues, give special interest to the course of next month's bond market. In spite of the prevailing ease, money-market considerations will be an important factor, as the ability of the banks to conveniently turn over $45,000,000 cash to the trust companies for reserve purposes during the next five weeks will largely determine the situation."



N. W. HARRIS,
The New-York banker.

Particular meaning is attached to the magnitude of the recent bond transactions as showing "at least one genuine point of vantage in the existing situation, as compared with the similar date in any previous after-panic year." Not only does it show that the investing community is not poor, but that the community has not, as in 1894, been compelled to forego interest on any of its bond investments, defaulting bonds having this year been very rare.

It may be added here that a notable instance of public confidence in bonds was shown in the week ending December 26, when the new Colorado and Southern refunding and extension 4½ per cents became among the most active of bonds. In part the confidence shown was due, no doubt, to inside information that the Burlington railroad system was about to acquire the Colorado and Southern, but a further reason must be sought in the intrinsic value of the bonds themselves, as had been set forth in numerous publications devoted to railway interests. *The Review of Reviews* more recently has pointed out that these bonds have met three primary conditions of good railway-bond investments with unusual precision, these conditions being the control which the bonds give to their owners, the extra income possest by the road after settling all other fixed charges, and the character and efficiency of the men who manage the road. During the week ending December 26 these bonds advanced to within a point or two of par, after having sold within the year as low as 73.

AS TO COPPER

Stock exchanges, in the matter of industrial investments, have under consideration few commodities more often than copper, which is the basis of some of the most speculative of stocks. Copper has become one of the most important of all mining products. Altho the metal was known in

(*Continued on page 28*)

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

(*Continued from page 26*)

the earliest times, having even been traced in Egypt to 7000 B. C., its commercial importance began as late as the eighteenth century. Great Britain then produced about three-quarters of the world's entire supply. One hundred years ago the mines now worked elsewhere, and largely in this country and Mexico, and which now produce nine-tenths of the world's supply, were either unknown or entirely undeveloped. Great Britain to-day produces only about 500 tons of copper, whereas the total world's production in 1906 was a little over 700,000 long tons, of which a little above fifty per cent. was found in this country. Howard S. Mott, in *Harper's Weekly*, commenting on these facts, presents further interesting statements in regard to copper.

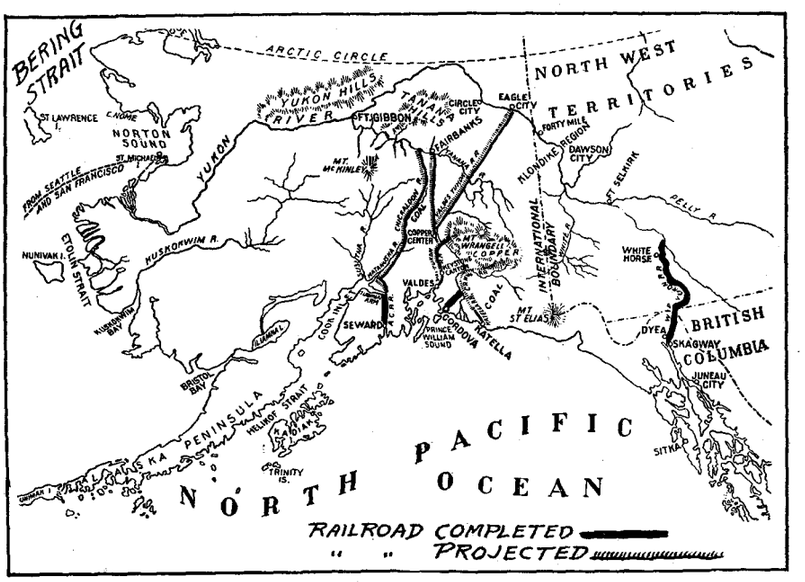
"The United States holds a dominant position in the production of copper. This fact is what led the Amalgamated Copper Company in 1901–2 to believe that it could dictate the price of copper. The Amalgamated's attempt ended disastrously, and the price of copper, through enormous accumulations of unsold metal, suffered a break to eleven cents per pound. In 1906, the world's consumption of copper was approximately 740,000 long tons. The production of copper was not quite equal to its consumption in 1906. This fact furnished the ostensible excuse for the advance in the price early in 1907 to twenty-six cents per pound. At that price, production was greatly stimulated, and shortly thereafter the signs of impending financial disturbance became so apparent that consumers grew cautious and pursued a waiting attitude for the greater part of 1907.

"Probably the extreme rise in the price of copper at the end of 1906, and the beginning of 1907, was better justified by immediate natural conditions than either of the two great attempts to corner the metal. Those conditions, however, changed very suddenly last year. The immediate result of a world-wide shrinkage in consumption was a fall in the price of the metal without a parallel for its violence. The American consumption of copper, for a few months after last year's panic, dropped to insignificant proportions.

"In spite of disturbed financial conditions abroad, the European consumer rushed into the American copper market and bought the metal on an extraordinarily large scale. Our copper exports jumped from 17,157 tons in September, 1907, to 29,161 tons in October, and reached the maximum in December with 37,685 tons. During the present calendar year the price of copper has ruled comparatively low, and exports for the year 1908 will probably approximate 300,000 tons, as against 228,836 tons last year and 205,460 tons in 1906. At the same time imports into the United States in 1908 have fallen off to an estimated total of 84,800 tons against 115,100 tons in 1907 and 100,400 tons in 1906. It has been very largely the foreign purchasers of our copper for over a year past who have rescued the business of producing copper from a market situation which otherwise would have caused the shutting down for a long time of practically every copper-mine in the United States.

"The Amalgamated Company's mines, which had been shut down for a short time were opened up before the Company could possibly make much money on the margin between cost of production and the selling price of the metal. Thus production increased very materially while prices were low. Production has increased from another quarter. In Utah and Nevada there are several large copper-camps where the geological formation is such as to permit the mining of ore near the surface by steam-shovels.

"This fact gives to these comparatively new copper-fields a striking advantage in competition, for example, with the mines of the Butte district, Montana, where the mining is conducted at great depth. Most of the Utah and Nevada companies claim a cost of production not above eight cents per pound, while the cost of production in the Butte district varies from ten to twelve cents per pound. More and more it seems likely that the very favorable conditions at the Utah and Nevada camps, as their mines are developed, will lower the average cost of producing copper in the United States, which in turn will undoubtedly have an influence in keeping down more or less permanently the selling price of the metal."



MAP OF RAILROADS IN ALASKA.

A Delicious Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.

TIMES FOR CAUTION

"C. M. K.," a regular contributor to *The World's Work*, has an article in that magazine for December, in which he makes sev-

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eral wise comments as to times when investors should exercise particular caution. He quotes one large investor as having said he "always made money by becoming what one might call reckless when the rest of the world was scared," and has kept his money "by getting scared when the rest of the world got reckless." The writer cites this comment as the true principle of scientific investment. The man quoted was busy last winter, we are told, when every one else talked of bank and commercial failures and railway receiverships, "buying for cash gold-edged bonds, high-grade stocks, middle-class bonds, and fairly reputable railway stocks in immense amounts." He paid for them outright and, then put them away in his large strong box. He had three expert statisticians working for him all this time. Their business was to find out the truth about the stocks and bonds he intended purchasing—that is, whether they were quoted at far less than their intrinsic values. After he had bought, and the rise in prices set in, he kept these men still at work discovering, not what he ought to buy, but what he ought now to sell, the reason for selling being that the market prices had been boomed far beyond what intrinsic values justified. We are told that 99 out of 100 persons, when it comes to investments, follow the crowd, whereas the true time to buy is when the crowd itself is not buying and hence when values are low. The writer points out "certain signs not infallible, but always very clear," by which a man may judge of investing conditions at a given time, as follows:

"When the public investing temper is reckless, Wall Street is the happiest place on earth. Every shop is full of optimism. The market letters stream forth from the printing-houses of the down-town district, carrying with them tales of prosperity and alluring calls to 'come on in.'

"These letters, written in good faith or not, are scattered all over the country. They make up the bulk of the 'financial news' in country newspapers, for they come to the editor free of cost.

"If the letters are full of rhapsodies over 'new high records,' of glowing descriptions of some particular stock, of fervid appreciations of the latest annual report of some railroad—take in your extra canvas and look out for squalls. Remember that the letter, in all human probability, was written by a young fellow working hard at $25 per week, and that he has to reflect the opinions of his superiors or lose his job. He often comes to believe the things that he writes; but that will not help you if he is wrong.

"Another sign, more subtle and more accurate, is the outbreak of what Wall Street knows as 'underwriting.' The country calls it 'financing.' It means that the big corporations all at once determine that they ought to sell a lot of stocks or bonds to prepare the way for new building, etc. If, within a couple of months, you happen to read in the newspapers that six or seven of the big railroads have sold large bond issues, it is a time for caution. A man does his borrowing at the moment when he thinks his credit is best. So does a corporation. Its credit is usually at its best when the stocks are at their highest.

"When the executive committees of the Union Pacific, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the St. Paul met their respective boards of directors in the autumn of 1906, you may be sure that no

GUARANTEED BONDS

No. 1. The Company Back of Them

THIS is the first of a series of advertisements having a two-fold aim.

First—To explain the thoroughly desirable character of Water Works Bonds as an investment.

Second—To emphasize the exceptional desirability of such bonds when *guaranteed* by The American Water Works and Guarantee Company.

There isn't any *sounder* business on earth than that of supplying water to a thriving community. The raw material costs nothing—there are no manufacturing uncertainties—the demand is always steady and continually growing. It is a business that is not affected by panics or business depressions. People must have water—and they must have it all the time.

Hence a bond backed by the substantial plant and profitable business of a water supplying company is pretty sure to be a sound and profitable investment.

A water works bond *guaranteed* by The American Water Works and Guarantee Company is *absolutely sure* to be a sound and profitable investment.

The American Water Works and Guarantee Company is not merely a guarantee company in the ordinary sense of the word.

It actually *owns* a controlling interest in, and directs the operation of every plant whose bonds it guarantees.

It now owns and operates 40 water supplying plants in 17 different states, and its own capital and surplus of $4,000,000, together with the physical properties and business of these 40 prosperous plants, makes its guarantee absolutely sound and sure.

The American Water Works and Guarantee Company is a close corporation—its stock is not listed—none of it is for sale—it is owned and controlled by the *same men* who organized it 26 years ago—men who are at the head of large financial institutions in Pittsburgh, New York, and elsewhere, whose sound judgment and conservative management have made a success of everything in which they are interested.

The guarantee of such a Company *means something* to the man who has $100 or $100,000 to invest.

Bonds, guaranteed by The American Water Works and Guarantee Company, are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. They are particularly desirable as an investment for savings and trust funds.

Write for illustrated Booklet and folder describing the several issues and giving full details. Address Dept. F.

You will be interested no matter whether you have much money or little to invest.

J. S. & W. S. KUHN
INCORPORATED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Bank for Savings Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Branch Offices: Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia
JAMES S. KUHN, President WILLIAM S. KUHN, Vice-Prest. L. L. McCLELLAND, Sec. & Treas.

NORTH DAKOTA FARM MORTGAGES PAY 6%

I Have Loaned $1,500,000 on the Farms and Never Lost a Cent—Never Even Foreclosed.

I have loaned over $1,500,000 to private investors without a single default of principal or interest on North Dakota farm lands, and never had to foreclose. I sell mortgages of that kind, all on rich farms in the seven counties surrounding my home. They are exactly the same kind of mortgages that through banks and trust companies are sold to net 4½ to 5 per cent. I sell them so your money can earn 6 per cent.

I know personally every farm upon which these mortgages are issued. I am personally acquainted with the farmer. I know for what purpose he wants the money, and in no case do I loan more than 40 per cent of a conservative present valuation.

I give all the details of every mortgage I offer. I live here and am in constant touch with the property and owner. I am always at your service.

If you have $1,000 or more that you would like to invest in the best security and that will earn 6 per cent, write me for list number 116.

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON
Lisbon, North Dakota.

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member of any of these bodies said in so many words: 'There is going to be trouble: let us get in out of the rain.' What they did say was: 'It would be wise to sell stock or bonds and get ready to take care of the work we have to do for the next year or two.'

"Then they all went to the bankers, and asked what would sell best. Mr. Hill's roads sold more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock at par. The St. Paul did the same thing. The Union Pacific arranged with the bankers for a great bond issue. The Vanderbilt roads did whatever the bankers told them. The net result was that the big companies filled up their treasuries against the storm.

"The average investor, therefore, may find it worth while to keep an eye on the executive committees; for what the executive committees do is the result of their own judgment, of the judgment of the great bankers, and of the concentrated market wisdom of a hundred men, all trained to mark the rise and the fall of the financial tides. Only a few men who really know ever talk about the market for the benefit of the public, and they generally are adepts in the art of circumlocution."

THE WEST FOR YOUNG MEN

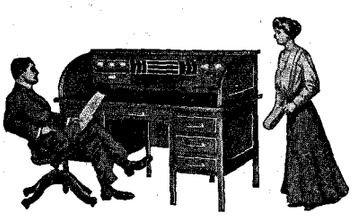
Mr. James J. Hill's recent insistence that Horace Greeley's ancient maxim, "Go West, Young Man," is still perfectly good, has been exemplified, as to his own faith in it, by the opening a few weeks ago of the recently completed Spokane, Portland, and Seattle Railway which was built by him. A dinner was given to Mr. Hill to celebrate this opening. There was exhibited during the dinner in a conspicuous place in the room, the words "James J. Hill, Empire Builder." Commenting on this incident, *The Financial Chronicle* remarks that a truer word has not been said of any man. It declares that the Pacific and the Northwest "owes more to Mr. Hill than it does to any human being who ever lived." The phenomenal growth of that part of the country in great measure is to be ascribed to the transportation facilities afforded by roads built and directed by him.

LAWLESSNESS AMONG PROMOTERS

President Eliot of Harvard, who has just been chosen president of the Civil Service Reform Association, as the successor of Joseph H. Choate, made the opening address for the season before the Civic Forum of New York on December 17. In addition to what he had to say of ordinary vulgar crime, he spoke drastically, but dispassionately of the bribing of Senators, Legislators, and Judges, and then devoted one of his most notable assaults to the offenses committed by corporation-promoters.

While "the impunity with which crimes of violence are now committed is a disgrace to the country, and demonstrates the urgent need of much more effective protective forces," President Eliot declared that "a far worse form of lawlessness" is committed by rich corporations. Many of their acts of lawlessness "are not explicit, but implicit—that is, implied in a course of conduct which seems fair on the outside." He then specifies:

"Thus in the commercial operation



FURNITURE FITNESS

is the product of years of experience and that is the mark attained by ***Derby Quality.***

THE RECORD

We have been specialists in office equipment for over a third of a century.

THE RESULT

A perfect union of artistic and mechanical excellence. The ***Derby*** Desk and ***Derby*** furniture generally are the recognized standard of excellence.

THE REASON

DESIGNS are chaste, exclusive, harmonious, sanitary, up-to-date.

MATERIALS—Selected seasoned lumber only is used and finishing materials are chemically correct.

CONSTRUCTION is mechanically perfect. Skilled workmen only are employed. Every piece of ***Derby*** furniture is under expert supervision from start to finish.

GUARANTEE—***Derby*** furniture is guaranteed not to shrink, warp, crack or split.

RESUMÉ

As the character of the office proclaims the man, he should discriminate in the selection of office equipment. Our contract department, with its staff of experienced designers co-operating with architect and owner, executes complete equipment for offices, banks, libraries and public buildings.

Our staple line includes all kinds of Office Furniture—Desks, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Wardrobes, Hat Trees, etc.

Ask our dealer in your town to show you the points of superiority of the ***Derby*** Desk. Anyone who needs a desk can afford a ***Derby***. You will be pleased to know how reasonable the price considering the quality.

Write for Catalog 2905

DERBY DESK COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

REALTY MORTGAGE BOND CO. SAFETY AND 6% INCOME

Safe, Convenient, Profitable

Send postal today for book telling about this Company's

6% MORTGAGE BONDS

Secured by first mortgages on improved Farm Lands

If you have money on deposit, or if you contemplate opening a savings bank account, you will be interested in this convenient and safe method.

REALTY MORTGAGE BOND CO.
322 Security Building Minneapolis, Minn.

6%

THE Secured Certificates of Deposit issued by this institution afford unquestioned security for money. Interest payable monthly, quarterly or semi-annually

Please write for our booklet "F."

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY, U.

Public Utility Bonds as Investments

We have prepared a pamphlet with the above title, showing the desirability of well selected public utility bonds.

This pamphlet describes the different classes of public utility bonds. It shows what safeguards and underlying factors the investor should look for. It will be of assistance to you in selecting safe bonds of public service corporations yielding from 5% to 6%.

If you are an investor, or if you anticipate making investments, we shall be pleased to send you a copy of this Booklet C without charge.

We offer several selected issues of public utility bonds yielding from 5% to 6% described fully in our circular No. 916-B mailed on request.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
Bankers for 32 years
21 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
CHICAGO DENVER SAN FRANCISCO

MONEY INSURED

5% Over 20 years' record.
Highest references in America.
Full information freely given, write
BANKERS' FINANCING CO.
Atlanta, Georgia

6% Municipal Bonds

Constituting Tax Liens on Cultivated Farms Worth Many Times the Debt

Bonds $500 and $100. Single bonds sold. Choice of maturity from 10 to 20 years. Coupons payable semi-annually, at Chase National Bank, New York. Price to yield nearly six per cent. **Safe—Convenient—Profitable.** Illustrated circular upon application.

TROWBRIDGE & NIVER CO.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
402 First National Bank Bldg., CHICAGO

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called promoting, the promoter organizes a corporation, issues a large amount of stocks and bonds which represent in real values only a small proportion of their nominal value, and then sells to a confiding public these stocks and bonds, by means of false promises and exaggerated estimates of profit. When a satisfying amount of stocks and bonds has been thus disposed of, he steps out himself, leaving the deluded shareholders to put what real value they may into the paper capital. The common thief is an outlaw, and his exploits do little harm, by way of example, even when they succeed. The dishonest promoter, on the other hand, does not necessarily become an outlaw, and when he succeeds he is apt to stimulate others to attempt like iniquities, and the ruin he works is wide-spread."

President Eliot's remarks on legislation as secured by corporations in their own interest and for their own immunity against what otherwise would be illegal acts, were as follows:

"Much lawlessness in this country has been justified on the ground that the managers of large businesses must protect the interests of the owners by procuring favorable legislation and preventing the enactment of unfavorable laws. It is said, for instance, that directors must procure some wished-for legislation by any necessary amount of bribery and corruption because the interests of the shareholders, for whom the directors are in some sense trustees or managing agents, requires the enactment of this legislation; and that when purchasable members of a Legislature introduce laws adverse to the interests of a given corporation they may properly be bought off because, again, the interests of the shareholders require protection. The briber and the bribed are both lawless, but the worse of the two is the briber.

"A peculiarly deliberate form of lawlessness is exhibited when corporations or large combinations of men for business purposes, foreseeing that they shall shortly wish to commit illegal acts, procure beforehand protection against prosecution for illegitimate practises by means of legislation apparently innocent, but really designed to entrench in their control of trust institutions speculative and immoral officials, or to prevent convictions for criminal violence not yet perpetrated, but to be perpetrated."

RAILROADS IN ALASKA

A railroad-building era for Alaska has set in. At four points on its southern coast roads extending several miles to the north have actually been constructed already. When completed to their ultimate northern termini, they will open up rich fields of gold, copper, tin, and coal, not to mention fertile lands. Frederick H. Chase, in *The Review of Reviews* (December), writing on this subject, says of the need for these roads:

"Alaska has more gold than ever had California, Australia, or South Africa; it has more copper than twenty Buttes; it has more hard coal than Pennsylvania, and it has more tin than Wales. The hay that rots on its tundras and plains would fatten all the cattle that roam upon the prairies of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

"And yet this virgin empire remains virtually landlocked for nearly 1,000 miles along its Pacific coast. For a distance of nearly 100 miles from the coast inland the country is so rugged that it is almost as cheap to build a railroad as a wagon road. In the mountain walls along this coast

WILLIAM R. COMPTON COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
TAX BONDS AND FIRST MORTGAGE SECURITIES

IN selecting your investment, whether $100, $500 or many thousands, the advice and assistance of a well organized, reputable Investment Banking House is of the utmost importance. Its duties to patrons demand the most careful investigation of security and legality.

With a reputation of nearly twenty years, without a single loss to our clients, we feel confidence in our ability as Investment Bankers. Our extensive ownership of high class city municipals affords a wide selection of choice bonds yielding interest from 3.75% to 5%. In addition to such investments, we frequently acquire through favorable purchase issues of *Tax Bonds*, Irrigation Bonds and Southern and Western Schools yielding 5½% to 6%. An example at the present moment is

$150,000—6% Carey Act Gold Bonds, secured by farm mortgage liens and payable in from five to ten years and of Denominations $100, $500 and $1,000.

The rapidity with which such exceptionally favorable purchases are bought by our patrons in thirty-one States, justifies a request for immediate inquiry from those desiring safety and such exceptional interest return.

Complete descriptions, copies of legal papers and other details will be furnished. Address

WILLIAM R. COMPTON COMPANY
229 Merchants-Laclede Building - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

Prime Securities

FIRST mortgages on improved and productive farm property afford absolute protection for money. This Company has constantly on hand choice mortgages, yielding interest at the rate of 6% per annum.

Please write for our descriptive list and booklet "A."

Established 1883

E. J. LANDER & CO.
Grand Forks, N. D., or
Security Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Why we can pay 5%

NO CITY grows and spreads out like New York. Nowhere else does real estate always increase in value. Nowhere else are so many young, ambitious, salaried men borrowing money at liberal interest to build homes and avoid excessive rents. Capital in most localities cannot be loaned so safely and profitably. It cannot earn enough to pay you the dividends that our patrons have received through us for many years. FIVE PER CENT, reckoned for every day we have the funds, whether the time be long or short, principal secured by

Assets of $1,800,000

safety assured by our reputation of over fifteen years, and constant supervision of all operations by the New York Banking Department. *Write us.*

Industrial Savings and Loan Co., 9 Times Bldg. B'way, New York

6% Bonds--Safe Beyond Question

These bonds are secured by First Mortgage on 30,000 Water Horse Power, Mills, Power Houses and other assets, having a total valuation of over $8,000,000.

The bonds are payable serially, in accordance with our usual plan.

The bonds are issued at the very conservative rate of $100 per Horse Power developed, exclusive of Mills and their assets, and are guaranteed by a strong corporation, having a long and successful history, large assets and an established income.

A well located Water Power is an ideal form of security for bonds, because it is a **perpetual** income producing asset, with a definite value, which continues to increase with the growth of the population and the development of the country surrounding it.

This particular Water Power is one of the most efficient, economic and valuable to be found on the North American Continent.

We strongly recommend these bonds to conservative investors who want an assured income of six per cent for any period of time from five to twenty years, at their option.

Our circular No. 645-R describes the issue fully and will be sent promptly upon request.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(Established 1865) 181 La Salle Street, Chicago

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

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Transact a General Stock Exchange business. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Weekly Market Letter and Monthly Book of Statistics Sent on Request. .....

111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Grand Prize Contest

An Unlimited Number of Prizes will be distributed among those who make a copy of this picture. If our Art Director decides that your copy is even 40 per cent. as good as the original, it will win an illustrated magazine **FREE OF CHARGE FOR SIX MONTHS,** showing the work of the most prominent artists of the country.

No Money Required to Win a Prize—It will not cost you a cent to enter this contest. Sit right down now and copy this picture with either pencil or pen and ink. See how well you can do it. If you are a prize winner it will prove you have talent for drawing.

Copy This Picture and Win a Prize

Thousands of people now earning small pay have Illustrating ability, but do not know it. If you will send your drawing to-day, we will tell you whether you possess this talent. If your drawing is even 40 per cent. as good as the original, you have this natural ability, and we can start you on the road to a comfortable and independent living, with pleasant, steady and profitable employment.

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We want some one in every city and town in the United States to sell our

Income Insurance

a plan which provides income and expenses for the insured in case he or she falls ill or becomes disabled. Good money for good workers.

Write for particulars, stating whether you are interested in insurance or agents' proposition

Empire State Surety Co.

86 William Street, New York

Offices in all important cities

SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

In each pound there are three to four hundred pipefuls—it costs $2.00 per pound—three-quarters of a cent a pipe.

If you smoke five pipes a day it's less than four cents—five hours of pleasure for four cents—certainly ARCADIA is cheap enough for you to smoke.

SEND 10 CENTS for a sample of the most perfect tobacco known.

THE SURBRUG CO., 132 Reade St., New York

there have been found at least three and perhaps four sufficient depressions or passes for railroad construction to the fertile, grassy plains of the Yukon, the Tanana, and the Susitna. It has been said that a railroad constructed from, say, Valdez to the heart of the great Yukon Valley would in time be worth its weight in gold in every ton of its rails and rolling stock.

"Roads at three separate points on the Pacific Coast are projected and are now being constructed to reach the Yukon country. These roads are the Alaska Central at Seward City, at the head of Resurrection Bay; the Valdez-Yukon Railway at the head of Port Valdez, and the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad at Cordova, on Cordova Bay. These three points are within a radius of 200 miles on Prince William Sound. The completion of any one of these three roads to Fairbanks, the metropolis of the Tanana Valley, or to Eagle City on the Yukon River, near the boundary line between Alaska and the Canadian Northwest, means the development of three or four agricultural and mining States like Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana in central Alaska.

"The builders of these roads are all aiming first to secure the enormous freight tonnage that must result from the tapping of the great copper belt and coal-fields that almost parallel the coast for 150 miles, beginning with the islands on Prince William Sound, extending northeast across the Copper River to Mount Wrangell, Alaska's sole active interior volcano. These are the richest known copper-fields of the world. In an area of some 200 miles there is in sight what competent mineralogists estimate as $1,000,000,000 worth of copper. There is scarcely an explored district ten miles square within this entire belt that does not show more or less high-grade ore.

"Within two years the world is likely to behold the most gigantic of all mining industries in this valley and along these mountain sides, for there is an area twelve by fifty miles within the district, bounded on the north by Elliott Creek, where there are mountains ribbed with veins of the highest-grade copper ever located in commercial quantities, and even veins of pure copper. I myself have found a sheet of native copper one-half inch thick projecting out a foot from the face of a cliff where the country rock had eroded away from it. On Nugget Creek is located a nugget of pure copper over seven feet long and weighing about three tons, which, if possible, will be exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in Seattle in 1909. The gravels of all the valleys are full of copper nuggets from the size of a pea to a pumpkin. In many instances veins of twenty feet in width and traceable for miles have been found. Most of these ores range in value from 20 to 30 per cent. copper, and many carry as high as $20 and $30 in gold and silver in addition. One or two bonanza properties have uncovered large bodies of ore with 60 to 70 per cent. copper.

"From Copper Centre it is the intention to extend the Valdez-Yukon Railway in two directions, one line going to Eagle City on the Yukon, and the other going to Fairbanks, the Chicago of Alaska. If the Valdez-Yukon Railway is thus built as planned, it will be to Alaska what the New York Central or the Pennsylvania is to the United States, for as Fairbanks is Alaska's Chicago so is Valdez its New York."

The small beginnings of the Alaska railroads are shown in the accompanying map, with the proposed extension. Mr. Chase writes:

"But as yet there is only a short section of the Valdez-Yukon Railway finished, notwithstanding the fact that no town the size of this one has projected or attempted to build so many railroads in so short a time. The Valdez population of 2,000 for

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the past seven years has talked of nothing but railroads and copper-mines. There is scarcely a man or a woman in the town who does not own a copper-claim. Two barbers in Valdez have been engaged in shaving faces and cutting hair in order to earn sufficient money to pay the $100 worth of work required by law on each claim annually, which means the saving of claims worth millions when the railroads are completed.

"The longest section of completed railroad in Alaska is the Alaska Central from Seward to the head of Turnagain Arm, a distance of fifty-three miles. Seward may be reckoned commercially the Boston of Alaska. It is about 150 miles to the west and south of Valdez, and some fifteen hours farther from Seattle. It is the entrepôt for the fertile Susitna Valley and the Matanuska coal-fields. The primary purpose in building the road was to lay down the excellent hard coal of Matanuska on the wharves at Seward, where it could be shipped to Seattle and San Francisco for less per ton than the Pennsylvania or the Pocahontas of Virginia.

"The coal in the Chickaloon Valley is one of the richest deposits in the world. One may view a geological phenomenon on the Chickaloon River that nature has provided nowhere else. At certain points the banks of the river rise into towering bluffs of anthracite coal. With a pick and a shovel the miner can fill his boat, and float down into the Matanuska and into Cook's Inlet.

"The White Pass & Yukon, which connects Skagway on the Pacific coast with White Horse, the head of navigation on the Yukon River, is said to be one of the most unique roads on the planet. It is certainly one of the best-paying roads in the world, and yet most of its freight-cars go south empty, but freight rates are high enough going in to more than offset this. It was the most expensive railroad ever built, some sections of it costing $75,000 to $100,000 per mile. Many of its bridges are ethereal, picturesque structures. To get over the famous White Pass and also avoid the White Horse Rapids and Miles Cañon, where many lives and much property have been lost, have made necessary the construction of this remarkable road.

"There is enough of rich placer and latent quartz mining in Alaska to employ 500,000 miners for the next quarter of a century. There is enough coal, copper, and other minerals to employ another 500,000. But a purely mining population does not build country homes, macadamized highways, and beautiful cities. Alaska must look to its seed-growing soil for these things. It must look to the fertility

An Investment Bond of Exceptional Merit

YIELDING ABOUT 5 1-4 PER CENT.

WE are offering to investors a First Mortgage Bond of unusual attractiveness. The bond is secured by railroad property of high-class construction, and by the Company's holdings of bituminous coking coal lands—the largest coal holdings under one ownership in the United States.

The bonds are particularly desirable because of the ample margin of security behind them; because of the attractive return at the price at which they are being sold, and because of the prospects of material appreciation in market value in the course of time.

A descriptive circular, or copy of the 1908 annual report, will be furnished on application.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY—

A Protest and a Warning

26 BROADWAY, DEC. 19, 1908.

To the Press and Public:

Moved by many recent publications of false, misleading, and injurious statements regarding its acts, motives and associations in business and otherwise, the STANDARD OIL COMPANY, at the risk of tiring the public by reiteration of a well-founded complaint, hereby enters a protest and a warning against all such unauthorized and unfounded publications.

It has, for instance, been widely stated of late that the Corn Products Refining Company and a proposed corporate body to engage in the Smelting Industry are either directly or indirectly related to or financed by the STANDARD OIL COMPANY. These and all such statements are untrue. The Standard Oil Company is interested in its many industries growing out of the producing, manufacturing, and marketing of oil and its products, and in no others.

Another branch of misstatement lightly indulged in is of the kind attributing outside commercial and speculative action to the Company in the guise of "Standard Oil interests." "The Standard Oil crowd," "the Rockefeller interests," "the Standard Oil banks," and so on, often backing up these inventions by so-called statements of "a Standard Oil official" (unnamed), "one close to the Standard Oil," and so on, through the various shades of anonymity.

Against these and similar inventions, we take, then, this means of bringing the matter before the public, for the public's as well as for the Company's protection, and respectfully insist, as we have done before, that no credit whatever be given to any statement regarding the STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S views, acts or intentions unless the same be duly vouched for by an executive official of the Company or by its designated attorneys.

CHAS. T. WHITE,

Assist. Sec'y of the Standard Oil Company.

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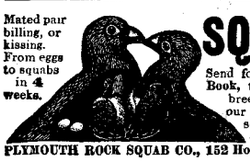

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of its plains to help support its fast-steaming railways and to found a high civilization for its hardy pioneers. What ground is there for the prophecy that this cold northern empire has in gestation three or four great States like Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan? It has three magnificent valleys, much of which is covered with lumber-bearing forests of spruce, birch, poplar, and cottonwood. All of its great interior has a splendid summer of continuous daylight. Nearly all kinds of temperate-zone vegetables flourish there. From actual figures the value of the product from truck-farms around the city of Fairbanks last year was $50,000.

"At Copper Centre is a Government agricultural station, where wheat, oats, and barley, and nearly all the garden vegetables grow to wonderful perfection. I have seen vast areas of blue glass equal in quality and as luxuriant as that in Kentucky. Central Alaska must attract the stock-grower and farmer as soon as the railroad gets there. The next great homestead rush on this continent will be to its plains and valleys. Once it is opened to the sea it will grow faster than Northwestern Canada, for here is room for 500,000 prosperous farms and homes under the American flag."

THE SMALL SAVINGS OF EUROPEANS

An anonymous writer contributes to *The Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia an interesting summary of the methods employed by Europeans of small means in investing their savings. Speaking generally, he remarks that the average person in those countries is less speculative than the average person here, for which reason he usually keeps what he saves.

In France, for example, the percentage of people actually owning securities is greater than anywhere else in the world. One can scarcely find a workman or peasant in any small town who does not own at least one mortgage bond or government *rente*. The savings-banks of France, aiming to encourage thrift in every possible way, accept deposits in so small a sum as one franc; hence the results achieved by these institutions is remarkable. In ten years deposits increased 460 per cent.

While the resources of our own country are much larger than those of France, our investment power is much smaller. The writer makes a comparison between the savings-bank statistics of the two countries:

"In the United States there are approximately 8,588,000 depositors in the savings-banks. Their total deposits are $3,690,000,000. France, on the other hand, has 12,500,000 savings-bank depositors. Their deposits only amount to $954,000,000, however. The striking fact is that France, where the average wage is lower than the United

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States, has a great many more savings-bank depositors.

"The average French investor suffers less loss, perhaps, than any other investor. Why is this? He is not better qualified to judge of the merits of an investment. On the contrary, many French investors are peasants and workmen, and lack the educational opportunities afforded Americans. The reason is simply that there is a close and confidential relation between the bankers and the people. The investments of the great mass of the French are controlled by the Paris bankers and their local agents scattered throughout the Republic. These banks take the responsibility of putting their small customers into a great many investments. While they do not guarantee the investment, they do all in their power to safeguard it. The result is that when the French banker says to his client, 'You buy this,' the man usually buys without hesitation. A well developed relation of this kind in the United States would go a long way toward encouraging safe investment and eliminating the unscrupulous financial promoter, who ofter masquerades under the title of 'banker.'

"The French investor buys, in the main, two kinds of securities: *rentes*, which are the Government bonds, and the mortgage bonds of the Crédit Foncier. The word *rente* means income. These bonds may be bought in denominations as low as one hundred francs ($20). The usual interest-rate is three per cent.

"The Crédit Foncier is a huge mortgage bank and is the largest mortgage company in the world. Its outstanding bonds to-day amount to three billions of francs. It enjoys many special privileges from the French Government, and is a sort of national institution. The company is a vast lender of money on real-estate mortgages. These mortgages are pooled and bonds are issued against them.

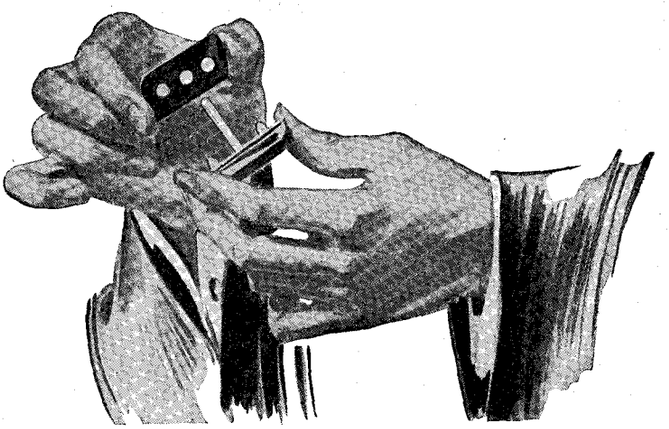
"The bonds of the Crédit Foncier run for seventy-five years and thus afford a life-time investment for the holder. They may be had in denominations of one hundred francs and upward. The usual interest-rate is three per cent. In France they are regarded as safe as government bonds and, in many quarters, they are preferred to *rentes*, for the reason that they do not fluctuate in value. A war scare will send *rentes* down. During the Franco-Prussian War there was little change in the price of the Crédit Foncier securities. One reason is that the security behind them is land, which usually retains its value."

The writer proceeds then to describe the saving habits and investments of the Germans:

"In the main, the people's money is invested in three ways: in savings-banks, in real-estate mortgage bonds, and in Government and municipal bonds. Over each of these the Imperial Government has some sort of guardianship.

"As in France, the savings-banks have developed at a remarkable rate. Germany has more different kinds of savings-institutions than France and this accounts for the fact that to-day there are nineteen million savings pass-books in the empire. They represent savings aggregating thirteen billion five hundred million marks, or about three billion two hundred and thirteen million dollars.

"A feature of German savings-banks is that they are guaranteed by the municipalities. This guarantee is a sort of bulwark against the depressions of panic, hard times, or war. These banks pay from three and one-half to four per cent. interest. In all the history of German municipal savings-banks there has been only one failure, and that was when the officers looted the insti-



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tution. The city authorities promptly levied a special tax on all the citizens and paid the depositors. In all these banks there is a provision stating that, after a reserve fund of ten per cent. of the depositors has been created, the remainder of the profits are used to beautify the city parks and streets.

"Both Government and municipal bonds in Germany may be obtained in denominations as low as one hundred marks (twenty-five dollars) and are widely held by the great mass of the people. The average interest-rate is from three to three and one-half per cent. In Germany as in France, there are great land mortgage companies which issue bonds against mortgages. The German equivalent of the Crédit Foncier is the Prussian Central Boden Credit Company. The amount of its mortgage bonds outstanding is about eight billions of marks."

Of English savings the writer says that the Government offers "a strong incentive to savings in her postal savings-banks. which pay two and one-half per cent. interest. When the limit of a deposit, which is one thousand dollars is reached, the bank is authorized by law to buy British consols for the depositor." English savings are also "largely directed to the purchase of annuities, which may be immediate or deferred." Many clerks and shopkeepers invest in consols, which pay two and one-half per cent, and may be had in denominations of twenty pounds and upward.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

An interesting address on securities issued by municipalities was delivered in this city on December 16 by A. M. Harris, son of N. W. Harris, the banker. After describing in detail the various classes of such securities, dealings in them and the precautions devised to make them desirable as investments, Mr. Harris described the expansion that had taken place in the demand for them. Formerly there were few bidders for them, sales being made to investors direct rather than through bankers, but conditions in recent years have changed so that the marketing of these securities has become a well-known branch of the banking business. The market in consequence has been very much enlarged and a much more ready sale has been secured for all municipal issues, of which the total amount now outstanding approximately is $2,800,000,000.

Mr. Harris said purchasers of these securities should be careful as to the nature of the city or town issuing them, no less than careful as to other points connected with them. The municipality, in the first instance, should not be too small; its prosperity should not be confined to one industry, such as a mine, which may become exhausted and the town become extinct.

The defaults in public securities in past years make up a formidable total, but the conditions which led to them generally now no longer exist. Mr. Harris said there were now outstanding, including principal and interest, about $312,000,000 of defaulted State bonds, but these were practically all issued during the "reconstruction" era in the South and were issued largely in the interest of railroads. The merits of the municipal bond in general were specified by Mr. Harris as follows:

"A municipal bond appeals especially to

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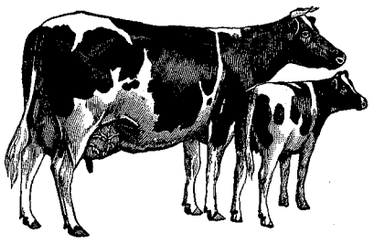

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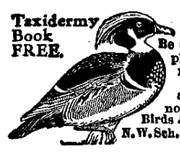

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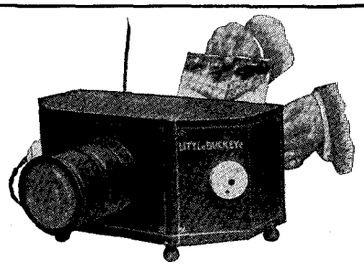

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

December 18.—Wilbur Wright breaks the records for height and distance in his aeroplane at Le Mans, soaring to a height of 360 feet and winning the Sarthe Aero Club prize.

The Council of the Empire unanimously approves the bill for a Russian loan of $225,000,000.

December 19.—The House of Lords passes the Miners' Bill which makes the working day nine hours.

December 20.—General Simon, who was recently elected President of Haiti, takes the oath of office.

December 21.—Vicente Gomez, the new President of Venezuela, dismisses the Cabinet of President Castro and appoints ministers representing various factions.

December 22.—General Gomez personally arrests partizans of Castro plotting to kill him, and releases former political prisoners: the Venezuelan government cancels Castro's letter of credit.

The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies adopt a budget which carries over 4,000,000,000 francs.

December 23.—Orders are sent to the Dutch warships off the Venezuelan coast to cease hostile action, following President Gomez's revocation of the transshipment decree.

A new Portuguese Cabinet is formed under the presidency of Dr. Pereira de Lima.

December 24.—José de J. Paul, formerly Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, leaves La Guayra for Paris and The Hague to negotiate with France and Holland for the settlement of existing disputes.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

December 18.—President-elect Taft announces the appointment of United States Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of State in his Cabinet.

December 19.—Congress adjourns until January 4.

December 20.—A decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission made public at Washington declares that allowances for the transfer of sugar from refineries to the trains are essentially rebates and in violation of the law.

December 21.—Andrew Carnegie, at the tariff hearing before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington, urges the abolition of the duties on steel.

December 23.—Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sentences Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, to jail for contempt of court in the Bucks case.

December 24.—President Roosevelt calls a conference to be held in Washington on January 25 for the discussion of the problem of caring for dependent children.

GENERAL.

December 21.—Seven members of the finance committee of Pittsburg's common and select councils are arrested on charges of corruption in the passage of various legislation in the last two years.

December 23.—The Supreme Court of Missouri hands down a decision expelling the Standard-Oil Company of Indiana, the Republic Oil Company of Ohio, and the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri from the commonwealth of Missouri and fines them $50,000 each.

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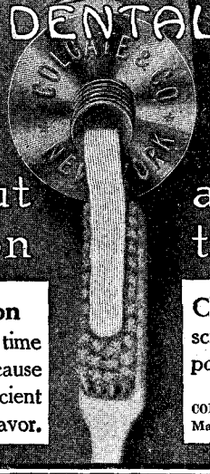

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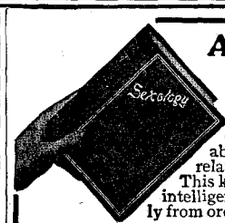

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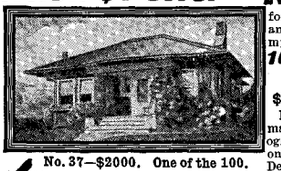

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